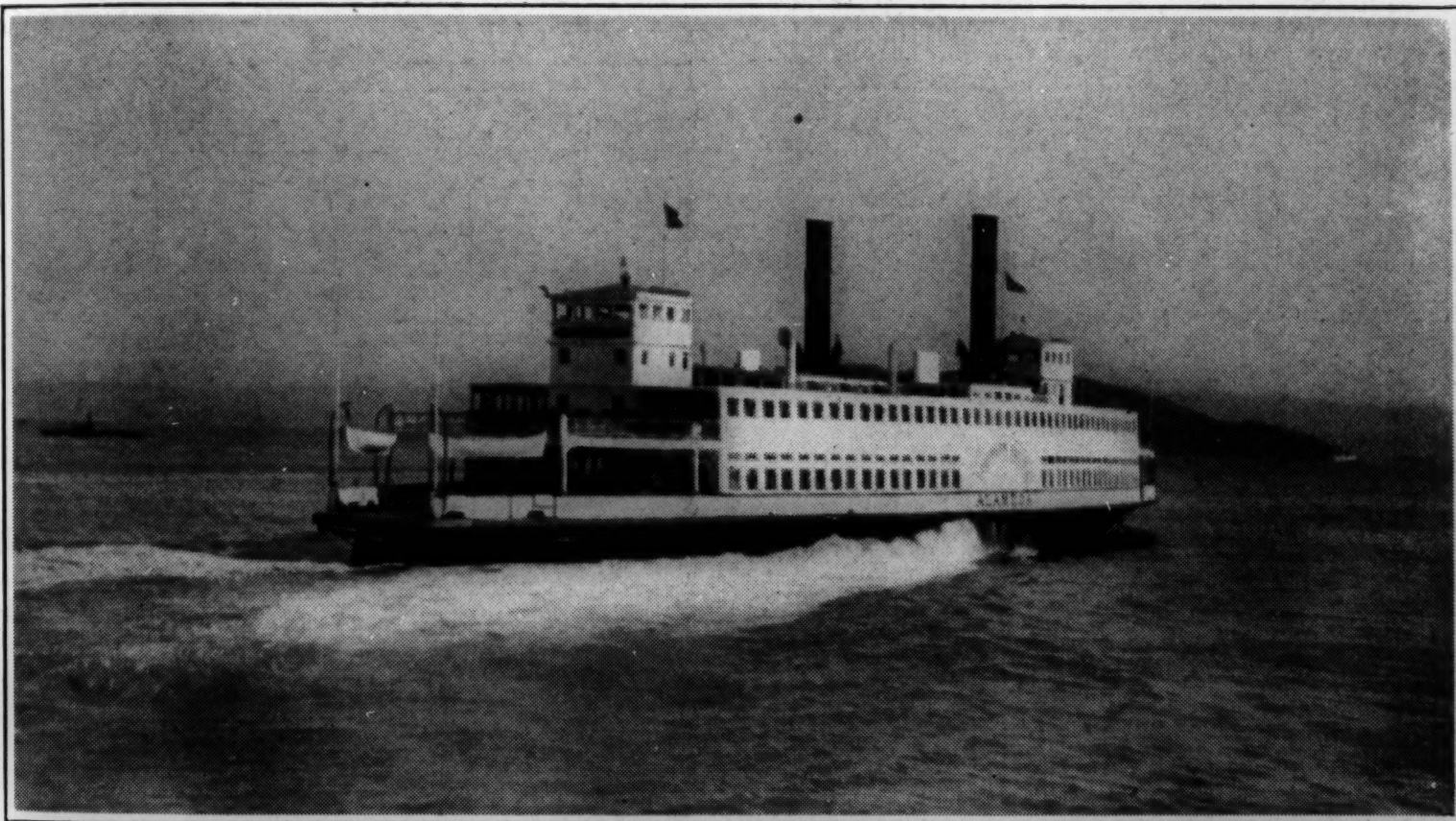


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A. S. BURLESON, Postmaster General.

CALIFORNIA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH MONTHLY BULLETIN



Ferryboats on San Francisco Bay are kept cleaner, perhaps, than any ferryboats in the world. Since they carry, in comparatively close quarters, more than 2,000,000 passengers every month, it is important that they be kept in sanitary condition.



**SANITATION OF STEAMERS
LOS FELIZ HOSPITAL**

FEBRUARY, 1918

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CALIFORNIA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

MONTHLY BULLETIN

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MONTHLY BULLETIN

CALIFORNIA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

Devoted to the Prevention of Sickness and Death

¶ Entered as second-class matter, August 15, 1905, at the post office at Sacramento, California, under the Act of Congress of July 16, 1894.

Sent free, on request, to any citizen of California.

WILBUR A. SAWYER, M.D., Secretary and Executive Officer . . . Editor
GUY P. JONES, Morbidity Statistician . . . Associate Editor

Dr. Sawyer Enters Military Service.

Dr. Wilbur A. Sawyer, who has been Secretary of the California State Board of Health since September, 1915, resigned January 22, having received a commission in the Medical Reserve Corps, under the Surgeon-General of the Army. He left at once for Washington, where he will probably be engaged in venereal disease control work. Dr. Sawyer was instrumental in providing much new machinery for the California State Board of Health as well as coordinating the many departments of the board's work. During his administration six state health districts were formed with a state health officer in charge of each district, and the Bureau of Venereal Diseases was also established under his guidance. The board appreciates the excellent work accomplished by Dr. Sawyer in the interest of the public health of California and congratulates the Army in securing his valuable services.

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Another Reason for Birth Registration.

The importance of thorough and careful birth registration is shown in many different departments of the state's work. Regarding this, Miss Amy D. Steinhart, Chief Children's Agent of the State Board of Control, recently made the following statement: "The Children's Department of the Board of Control in its endeavor to make a mental test of boys and girls in orphanages finds it almost impossible to procure at first hand the exact chronological ages of children. As a result much time is consumed in running these facts down and in many cases the efforts of the investigator meet with failure. The public is realizing the value of these tests to a marked degree and so health officials must foresee the wisdom of registering births in order to facilitate this work. It must be remembered that with the many orphanage children it is difficult to secure reliable information from relatives or friends. Much of this is obviated by a state file so complete that, no matter what the child's ultimate fate is, the date of his birth is available."

"Not an Inch of Idle Yard." The war garden is of even greater importance this year than it was last year. Gardening should be made a serious business and an early start is much to be desired. Increased production of food-stuffs in the back yard and saving of food-stuffs from the garbage can will accomplish wonders in adding to the family food supply. Vegetables are necessary and to use them freely will make it easier to keep in good health. The value of garden exercise in keeping physically fit is too well known for further comment. Make your garden early. "Not an inch of idle yard."

★ ★ ★

A Word About Clean-up Days. The season of clean-up campaigns is rapidly approaching. With the appearance of the first bursting buds, the health officer, like every other normal human being, rouses from his winter lethargy. He is moved to put a piece about rubbish removal in the local newspaper and his aversion to rusty tin cans rises suddenly and vehemently. This is most commendable; but, why wait for spring? Every day in the year is a good clean-up day.

★ ★ ★

National Leprosarium Hindered by War. The war has interfered in the establishment of a national leprosarium, provision for which has been made by Congress. Meanwhile, cases of leprosy continue to be reported in California. There were twenty-one such cases reported in 1917 and thirteen during the year 1916. Until the national institution is established, each state must care for its own lepers. In California, the law places this burden upon the county. Until the government can take over the custody of these unfortunates, providing proper care for them is not only a duty but it becomes an act of patriotic service.

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None Can Afford to Risk Blindness. For the past two years information relative to the use of a prophylactic for ophthalmia neonatorum has been required in birth certificates. Upon checking the certificates filed in San Francisco and Los Angeles during December, 1917, it has been found that this information is supplied in most cases. Out of 696 births in San Francisco during that month the prophylactic was used in 669 cases; no prophylactic was used in 17 cases, and in 10 certificates the information was not given. In Los Angeles City, out of 715 births in December of 1917, the prophylactic was used in 666 cases; no prophylactic was used in 43 cases, and the information was not supplied in 6 certificates filed. From these figures it will be seen that in San Francisco and Los Angeles City no prophylactic was administered for 60 births occurring in the two cities during a single month. It certainly is not worth while to permit this neglect, even in such a comparatively small number of cases. Blindness is too great a calamity to the individual and to the state to permit of any risk being taken.

**"Membranous Croup"
Always Diphtheria.**

A few physicians still make a diagnosis of "membranous croup," although the State Board of Health has called attention to the fact that "membranous croup" is diphtheria. The use of this obsolete term as a cause of death is condemned by the United States Bureau of the Census. A physician who calls a case "membranous croup" is either ignorant or else he desires to have his patient escape quarantine.

★ ★ ★

**Public Eating Places
Should be Kept Clean.**

A contributor to a trade paper in Southern California urges the enactment of a state law providing for a restaurant inspector as well as a corps of deputies and assistants who have a thorough knowledge of the restaurant business and whose duty it shall be to see that the public is served with wholesome and properly cooked food at reasonable prices, with courteous and careful service. In New York City remarkable results have been obtained in the supervision of restaurants and in the physical inspection of food handlers, persons in the active stages of syphilis or tuberculosis not being permitted to engage in the handling of foods in public places. The health departments of our large cities should be equipped for looking after the sanitation of public eating places. Experience has shown that the public is more inclined to patronize a clean restaurant than one that is conducted in slovenly fashion.

★ ★ ★

**How Eureka Improves
City Water Supply.**

Some cities are fortunate in having a plentiful supply of clear, pure water, but a great many municipalities are not so blessed. Eureka is one of our California cities that is unfortunate in having a water supply that needs constant and thorough treatment in order that it may be made potable. Realizing the necessity for this treatment, the city spares no expense in improving the water supply. Eureka furnishes its people with safer water than many cities that have far better natural supplies. How thoroughly this improvement is accomplished may be understood by reading the report of the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering in this number of the Bulletin.

★ ★ ★

**Typhoid Among
The Japanese.**

The Japanese suffer more from typhoid fever than any people in California. The hospitals of Los Angeles, Fresno, Sacramento, Stockton and San Francisco are constantly receiving Japanese typhoid patients from the agricultural districts in their immediate vicinities. The annual typhoid death rate for the Japanese is relatively much higher than that for other races in the state. We do not know whether this is due to faulty personal hygiene, to the presence of a large number of carriers among these people who live very much to themselves, or whether it is because of a higher susceptibility to the disease. It is probable, however, that owing to the very wide prevalence of typhoid fever in Japan, there is a higher proportion of carriers among the Japanese in California than among other races within the state.

**Kitchens for
Battlefields.**

There is no slap-stick humor in the statement that the greatest battlefields of this war are in the kitchens of America. The fight against the waste of foodstuffs is waged by American women in their own homes and the final outcome of the war rests more largely upon this saving of foodstuffs than upon any other factor. Greater responsibilities have never in the world's history been placed upon women. The United States Food Administration has shown the way to save foodstuffs; the results depend upon the women of America.

★ ★ ★

**A Simple Measure
for Disease Control.**

In reporting cases of communicable disease to the State Board of Health, the very simple procedure of stating the location of the patient at the time he contracted his infection, proves of inestimable value in the control of such diseases. Health officers should never fail to supply this sort of information, as it may be the means of preventing much needless suffering and financial loss. Since the California State Board of Health began to require information of this sort from health officers, many potential outbreaks, by this means, have been broken up. The information is always referred to district or local health officers for investigation and correction of conditions that may favor the spread of the disease. Health officers who fail to obtain data of this sort may be responsible for much needless misery.

★ ★ ★

**Another Method of
Sterilizing Glassware.**

The new law providing for the sterilization of common drinking receptacles provokes many inquiries regarding approved methods of sterilization. Many requests, particularly, are received for information regarding a method which may be used in place of sterilizing with boiling water or steam. Following is such a method as prescribed by the board:

"The drinking receptacles shall be placed in a wire basket and immersed completely for a period of five minutes in a solution of not less than one pound of lye or caustic soda to each two and one-half gallons of water, the lye being of standard commercial quality and containing not less than 96 per cent of sodium hydrate. When practicable, the lye solution should be used hot. All traces of the lye should be removed by thorough rinsing or washing."

Needless to state, the individual paper cup is recognized as complying with the provisions of the act.

★ ★ ★

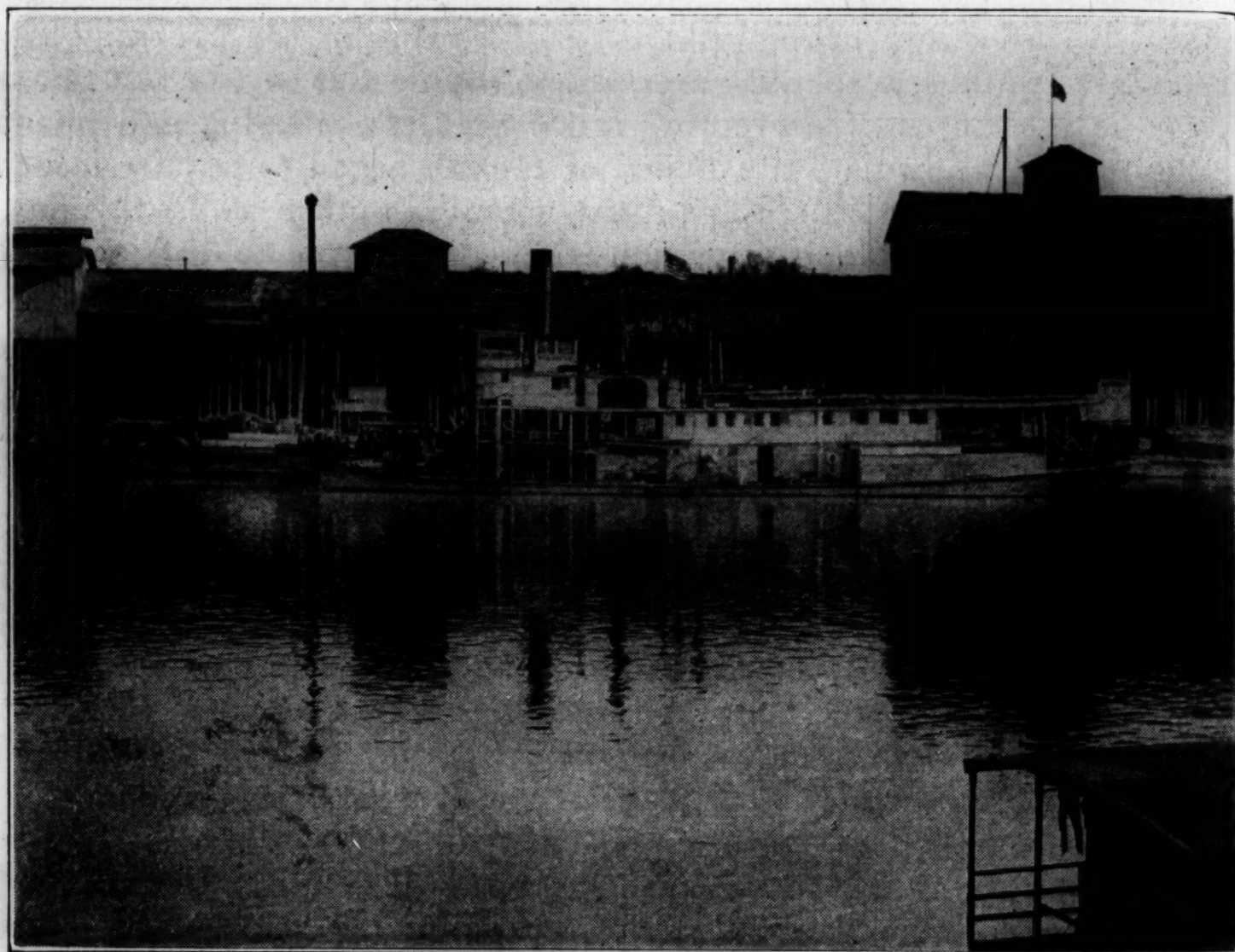
**A Tragic War Lesson
From Bleeding France.**

William Allen White, in his recently published series of war articles, made this statement: "Tuberculosis is the most gaping wound in bleeding France. Tuberculosis is for the French the greatest and most awful by-product of the war. Tuberculosis, if it is not checked, will conquer France after the German guns have been forced across the Rhine. For during the three years last past, conditions in France have combined with devilish fatality to make the land a vast culture-ground of the tuberculosis germ." We have learned many lessons from the war experiences of our Allies, and this one of communicable disease control is not the least. Tuberculosis prevention in American soldiers and civilians must at no time be neglected.

SANITATION OF STEAMERS.

Freight and passenger steamers of many sorts are constantly plying the great inland waterways of California, the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers and the bay of San Francisco. For the past year Mr. Edward T. Ross, State Sanitary Inspector, has investigated the conditions upon a large number of these vessels in order to determine if they are kept in a sanitary manner.

Conditions upon most of the passenger vessels have been found very good and wherever any unfavorable conditions have been found, the owners have made the necessary corrections at once, in compliance with the recommendations of the Inspector.



A typical river freighter. It is vessels of this type that are carrying a large part of California's contribution to the world's food supply from field to market.

While general conditions upon freight steamers have not been so good as upon those engaged in passenger traffic, the unsanitary conditions have been remedied in every instance and it may be said that vessels plying the inland waterways of this state are now in excellent condition as regards sanitation.

Two Million Passengers.

The bulk of the passenger traffic on these waterways is that between San Francisco and the east bay cities of Alameda County. The Southern Pacific Company alone, during the month of November, 1917, carried 1,893,338 revenue passengers between these points. A very large number of passengers are carried each month upon the Key Route boats as well, and the Northwestern Pacific Company carries a considerable number of passengers between San Francisco and cities in Marin

County. In addition, the Western Pacific and the Santa Fe Railroad Companies carry passengers between San Francisco and Richmond and Oakland. Besides the daily commuters carried on these boats, there is a large number of transcontinental passengers. Persons of all nationalities and of all sorts of social conditions, rich and poor, sick and well, mingle daily upon these boats. Since these passengers are confined in more or less close quarters, it is essential that the vessels be kept in the



The insanitary wooden bunks, formerly used by the crews of river freighters, have been replaced by modern, sanitary steel-frame bunks. The old water barrels have also been replaced by sanitary drinking fountains.

most scrupulous sanitary condition. The companies operating them do all that may be possible for keeping them so, but unfortunately, the general public does not cooperate in helping to maintain them in a sanitary condition. Upon the Southern Pacific boats at the end of each trip the cuspidors on both decks are cleaned; covers are mopped and swabbed out. It is a noticeable fact that frequently well-dressed persons, who appear to be well-mannered, have no hesitancy in spitting upon the decks of the ferryboats, although the company makes every possible provision for preventing such action, even posting signs calling attention to the anti-spitting law.

Cafes Are Clean.

The cafes upon all San Francisco Bay ferryboats have been carefully inspected. The galleys are kept clean and the foods are well protected. Upon the Southern Pacific boats, the heavy cooking and baking is done in sanitary kitchens on the wharves. The galleys are used chiefly for preparing short orders. The dishes and eating utensils are kept clean and the refrigerators, in which considerable quantities of food are kept, have always been found to comply with requirements.

Most of the ferryboats have sleeping quarters below decks for members of their crews. The Key Route is an exception to this, as a dormitory is maintained on the Key Route wharf, where every convenience may be found. The sleeping quarters upon the boats have always been found clean and comfortable.

Conditions upon the river passenger steamers, plying between San Francisco, Stockton and Sacramento are about the same as those found upon the ferryboats. Whatever minor defects were discovered by Mr. Ross upon his first inspection were remedied before the reinspection was made.

Freight Steamers.

There are at least fifty large river steamers engaged in transporting freight from the commercial centers to river towns and landings. Some of them carry passengers as well but most of them are used only for moving the vast crops of wheat, barley, potatoes, beans, fruits and other agricultural products that grow so abundantly in the rich delta lands and upper valleys. At certain seasons of the year these vessels are loaded down with food-stuffs and they tow immense barges heavily loaded with these products. Several thousand men are employed and the sanitary conditions under which they work and live have been the subject of investigations by the State Board of Health during the past year. Many sanitary inspections and reinspections of these vessels have been made by Mr. Ross, who has found many unsanitary conditions, which, through the cooperation of steamer owners, have in almost every instance been removed. The most common unsanitary features found were:

- (1) The use of poorly-constructed wooden bunks where employees sleep in the cargo spaces of vessels where all kinds of food-stuffs are stowed.
- (2) The use of unscreened rail toilets, which, because of their method of construction, can not possibly be kept in a clean and sanitary condition.
- (3) The use of open water barrels, from which employees secure drinking water by dipping a common cup into the barrel.
- (4) Lack of protection from flies in the unscreened mess spaces and galleys.

In nearly every instance these unsanitary conditions have been corrected. New steel bunks with wire mattresses supplant the old wooden bunks. Sanitary drinking fountains have taken the place of the water barrels, abolishing the common drinking cup. Water flush toilets have been provided in place of the old rail toilets, and proper protection against flies provided as well. Mess places and galleys have practically all been screened.

Owners Cooperate.

While the danger of contamination of the raw foods carried upon these vessels is decidedly remote, the idea of these employees sleeping in the spaces where cargoes are stowed away is decidedly unpleasant, and besides does not conform with the provisions of the Food Sanitation

Act of 1909. Doing away with the old fashioned water barrels, from which it is almost impossible to secure a drink of water without placing the hand in the water, may prevent many cases of illness among the men employed upon these steamers.

The cooperation extended by steamer owners in improving sanitary conditions upon these boats is most commendable. When the 1918 crops from the interior valleys of California are moved, it is certain that the large number of men employed upon these transportation lines will find every provision made for sanitary living conditions.

THE 1917 ROLL OF HONOR.

During 1915 there were but forty-two health officers who reported every week to the California State Board of Health, as required by law, and during 1916, there were one hundred and forty-one health officers who thus complied with the law, but during 1917 one hundred and sixty of these officials reported regularly and promptly at the end of each week. The names of these faithful health officers follow:

ROLL OF HONOR.

City and County Health Officers Who Reported Regularly and Promptly Every Week During 1917, as Required by Law.

COUNTY HEALTH OFFICERS.

Alameda.....	Dr. J. Hal Cope	San Benito.....	Dr. J. M. O'Donnell
Colusa.....	Dr. G. W. Desrosier	San Bernardino.....	Dr. L. M. Coy
Fresno.....	Dr. G. L. Long	San Diego.....	Dr. O. G. Wicherski
Kern.....	Dr. C. A. Morris	San Francisco.....	Dr. W. C. Hassler
Kings.....	Dr. C. L. Scott	San Joaquin.....	Dr. John T. Davison
Lake.....	Dr. W. E. Upton	San Luis Obispo.....	Dr. C. J. McGovern
Los Angeles.....	Dr. J. L. Pomeroy	Santa Cruz.....	Dr. Wm. H. Keck
Madera.....	Dr. L. St. John Hely	Santa Clara.....	Dr. Wm. Simpson
Marin.....	Dr. J. H. Kuser	Shasta.....	Dr. S. T. White
Mariposa.....	Dr. F. L. Wright	Sierra.....	Dr. O. A. Eckhardt
Merced.....	Dr. J. L. Mudd	Siskiyou.....	Dr. W. F. Shaw
Modoc.....	Dr. W. E. Coppedge	Solano.....	Dr. W. C. Jenney
Mono.....	Dr. C. H. Wood	Sonoma.....	Dr. J. H. Shaw
Monterey.....	Dr. J. A. Beck	Stanislaus.....	Dr. J. L. Hennemuth
Napa.....	Dr. O. T. Schulze	Sutter.....	Dr. Irving W. Higgins
Nevada.....	Dr. Carl P. Jones	Tehama.....	Dr. W. F. Maggard
Orange.....	Dr. A. H. Domann	Tulare.....	Dr. A. W. Preston
Placer.....	Dr. John Manson	Tuolumne.....	Dr. Wm. L. Hood
Riverside.....	Dr. James G. Baird	Yolo.....	Dr. W. J. Blevins
Sacramento.....	Dr. J. H. Leimbach		

CITY HEALTH OFFICERS.

Alameda.....	Dr. A. Hieronymus	Brawley.....	Dr. Eugene Le Baron
Alhambra.....	Dr. F. E. Corey	Brea.....	Dr. W. W. Davis
Anaheim.....	Dr. J. W. Truxaw	Bridgeport.....	Dr. C. W. Wood
Arcadia.....	Dr. Chas. D. Gaylord	Burbank.....	Dr. E. H. Thompson
Arcata.....	Dr. G. W. McKinnon	Burlingame.....	Dr. Jane H. Parkhurst
Arroyo Grande.....	Dr. H. A. Gallup	Calexico.....	Dr. P. N. Sims
Auburn.....	Dr. G. H. Fay	Carmel.....	J. F. Beardsley
Avalon.....	Dr. J. J. Peckham	Chico.....	W. H. Marshall
Azusa.....	Dr. John E. Hill	Chino.....	Dr. Elgar Reed
Bakersfield.....	Dr. P. J. Cuneo	Colfax.....	Dr. R. A. Peers
Banning.....	Dr. L. M. Ryan	Colton.....	Dr. J. A. Champion
Beaumont.....	Dr. F. D. West	Colusa.....	Dr. G. W. Desrosier
Berkeley.....	Dr. J. J. Benton	Corning.....	Dr. O. F. Rudolph
Benicia.....	Dr. P. B. Fry	Coronado.....	Dr. Raffael Lorini

CITY HEALTH OFFICERS—Continued.

Hollister.....	Dr. J. M. O'Donnell	Hemet.....	Dr. H. O. Miller
Holtville.....	C. A. Johnston	Hermosa Beach.....	B. F. Brown
Jackson.....	H. E. Kay	Hillsborough.....	C. M. Hirschey
La Mesa.....	Dr. L. W. Zochert	Pleasanton.....	Dr. J. Hal Cope
La Verne.....	Dr. J. E. Hubble	Point Arena.....	Conrad Nicks
Lodi.....	Dr. S. W. Hopkins	Pomona.....	Dr. N. J. Rice
Long Beach.....	Dr. R. L. Taylor	Redlands.....	Dr. F. H. Folkins
Los Angeles.....	Dr. L. M. Powers	Red Bluff.....	Dr. Walter Gavey
Los Banos.....	Dr. R. Jadarola	Richmond.....	Dr. Chas. R. Blake
Lincoln.....	F. R. Elder	Rio Vista.....	Dr. Albert F. Welin
Madera.....	Dr. L. St. John Hely	Riverside.....	Dr. C. W. Girdlestone
Manhattan Beach.....	Llewellyn Price	Sacramento.....	Dr. G. C. Simmons
Maricopa.....	Dr. H. N. Taylor	Salinas.....	W. E. Hallock
Monrovia.....	Dr. Chas. D. Gaylord	San Bernardino.....	Dr. F. M. Gardner
Montague.....	Hugh W. French	San Bruno.....	Dr. F. Holmes Smith
Monterey.....	C. A. Kiernan	San Diego.....	Dr. A. E. Banks
National City.....	Dr. Will L. Allen	San Francisco.....	W. C. Hassler
Oakdale.....	Dr. F. W. McKibbon	San Gabriel.....	Dr. Ruth Purcell
Oakland.....	Dr. Kirby B. Smith	San Jose.....	Dr. D. A. Beattie
Oceanside.....	Dr. R. S. Read	San Luis Obispo.....	W. F. Cook
Ontario.....	Dr. Calvert L. Emmons	San Marino.....	Dr. W. LeMoyne Wills
Orange.....	Dr. F. L. Chapline	San Mateo.....	W. C. McLean
Orland.....	Dr. S. Iglick	Santa Monica.....	Dr. F. J. Wagner
Palo Alto.....	Louis Olson	Santa Barbara.....	Dr. C. S. Stevens
Pasadena.....	Dr. Stanley P. Black	Santa Cruz.....	Dr. A. N. Nittler
Paso Robles.....	T. A. Hurley	Santa Maria.....	Dr. O. P. Pauling
Petaluma.....	Dr. R. B. Duncan	Santa Rosa.....	Dr. Jackson Temple
Piedmont.....	Dr. Benj. T. Mouser	Sausalito.....	Dr. Allen H. Vance
Pinole.....	Dr. M. L. Fernandez	Seal Beach.....	Dr. J. Park Dougall
Placerville.....	G. H. Wickes	Sebastopol.....	Dr. J. B. Blackshaw
Daly City.....	Dr. A. H. Rankin	Sonoma.....	James H. Albertson
Dinuba.....	H. W. Ensign	South Pasadena.....	Dr. C. F. Metcalf
Dixon.....	John C. Benson	South San Francisco.....	Dr. J. E. McGovern
Dunsmuir.....	Herman Woodward	Stockton.....	Dr. Linwood Dozier
East San Diego.....	Dr. C. R. Carpenter	Sunnyvale.....	Mrs. Norman Schofield
El Centro.....	Dr. F. A. Burger	Tehama.....	Dr. M. B. Poket
El Segundo.....	R. F. Davis	Tropico.....	Dr. Wm. C. Mabry
Eureka.....	Dr. L. A. Wing	Vacaville.....	W. F. Hughes
Ferndale.....	Dr. A. P. Griffin	Vallejo.....	Dr. E. A. Peterson
Fresno.....	Dr. C. Mathewson	Ventura.....	J. H. Hardey
Fort Bragg.....	Dr. L. C. Gregory	Vernon.....	Dr. L. J. Williams
Gridley.....	Dr. L. Q. Thompson	Visalia.....	Dr. A. W. Preston
Grass Valley.....	Dr. G. E. Chappell	Walnut Creek.....	Dr. C. R. Leech
Hayward.....	Dr. F. W. Browning	Watsonville.....	Dr. F. H. Koepke
Holtville.....	C. A. Johnston	Willits.....	Dr. F. C. Gunn
Hanford.....	Dr. B. Robbins	Woodland.....	Frank Mumma
Healdsburg.....	Dr. J. W. Seawell	Yreka.....	Dr. W. F. Shaw

While many other health officers sent in a report for each week, their names are not included in this list for the reason that they failed to send their report regularly every week; sometimes lapses of a month or more occurred.

In order to keep a close check upon the communicable diseases within California, it is essential that reports be forwarded regularly at the end of each week. The State Board of Health would like to put the name of every health officer on the honor roll. Perhaps this may be possible next year.

CONFERENCE OF NORTHWESTERN STATES ON THE PREVENTION OF VENEREAL DISEASES.

Representatives of northwestern states met in Tacoma, Washington, December 10 and 11, 1917, at the call of the Western Social Hygiene Association for the purpose of discussing methods of venereal disease control in northwestern states. The following delegates were present at the conference:

Nevada—H. M. Hoyt, member State Council of Defense.

Montana—Lt. (Dr.) J. H. Irwin, representing Governor Stewart. Major Leroy Southmayd, representing State Board of Health.

Utah—Dr. T. B. Beatty, secretary, State Board of Health.

Idaho—Governor Moses Alexander. Dr. E. T. Biwer, secretary, State Board of Health.

California—Dr. W. A. Sawyer, secretary, State Board of Health.

Washington—Governor Ernest Lister. Dr. E. O. Wheeler, representing State Council of Defense. Dr. T. D. Tuttle, secretary, State Board of Health. Mayor Fleming, Spokane. Dr. Horton, president, State Medical Society. Dr. G. S. Peterkin, Seattle.

Oregon—Norman F. Coleman, A. F. Flegel, Leslie Butler, W. G. Eliot, Jr., Jonah B. Wise, W. F. Woodward, J. C. English, John McCourt, Dr. Holt.

The following resolutions were adopted at the conference:

This conference of state governors, army officers, members of state councils of defense, state and city health officers, social hygiene workers, and other publicists and social workers, called together by the Western Social Hygiene Association, and representing Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Utah, Idaho and Montana, recognizes: That civilian communities, especially large cities, always a menace to themselves in the matter of vice and venereal disease in times of peace, become in time of war an especial menace to military and naval efficiency; and this venereal disease menace constitutes an emergency requiring immediate, thorough and patriotic action, looking to the abatement of these dangers in all the states here represented. We agree unanimously upon the following program:

1. That State Boards of Health require of all physicians the reporting by serial number of all cases of gonorrhoea and syphilis, together with a report wherever possible of the source of infection.
2. That State Boards of Health require and enforce isolation or quarantine of all persons affected with syphilis and gonorrhoea, wherever in the opinion of health officers or health boards such action is deemed necessary for the public health.
3. That the several state boards of health undertake the fullest cooperation with the government in all the plans for the prevention of venereal diseases through education and other methods of control.
4. That legislation be procured, having for its purpose the elimination of all forms of advertising of venereal disease, quacks and nostrums; and that the campaign against quack doctors and nostrum vendors be vigorously prosecuted.
5. That repression of prostitution as a public health measure be vigorously pressed, both by the enforcement of existing laws and by the enactment of any necessary additional legislation, such as the so-called Red Light Abatement Act, and the so-called Tin Plate Law.
6. That in view of the recognized emergency adequate appropriations be made in the several states for measures of control against venereal diseases, including laboratory services.
7. That properly constituted social agencies undertake such measures as will look to the industrial rehabilitation, reform and education of the prostitute, confirmed or occasional.
8. That any proper course be followed through the medium of the Western Social Hygiene Society or other group which shall effectively coordinate the forces of all the states in this district.

In addition to these specific and practical recommendations we desire to record our highest commendation of the disciplinary, medical, educational and recreational measures now being practised with ever-increasing success in all arms of the service as evidenced by the exceedingly small amount of venereal disease contracted by troops after mustering in, and in their higher morale in these regards.

SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE ON VENEREAL DISEASES.

The California Military Welfare Commission called a meeting of various governmental branches interested in venereal disease control in San Francisco, which meeting was held January 11 at the offices of the Bureau of Venereal Diseases of the California State Board of Health, Underwood Building, San Francisco. This meeting was attended by representatives of the Military Welfare Commission, the district attorney, police judges, Army and Navy, members of the committee for the prevention of venereal diseases in the San Francisco Bay region, the staff of the Bureau of Venereal Diseases, members of the State Board of Health and by Secretary Rainey representing Mayor Rolph. Warren Olney, chairman of the State Military Welfare Commission, presided over the meeting. Dr. H. G. Irvine, director of the Bureau of Venereal Diseases, presented a report covering the activities of the bureau since its organization in August, 1917. Representatives of the Military Welfare Commission presented reports upon the activities in the control of venereal diseases in Los Angeles and San Diego. The following resolutions were adopted at the conference:

WHEREAS, Many men, on examination for admission to the Army or Navy, are found to be wholly or partially incapacitated for war service by syphilis or gonorrhoea, having contracted these diseases under conditions heretofore permitted to exist in civil communities, and, in accordance with the statement just received from the Council of National Defense, the incapacitation of men in thirty-one cantonments from syphilis and gonorrhoea has cost the government more money to keep them during the period of hospital confinement than is required to maintain the entire command of 20,859 men at Camp Dix plus an additional sum for medical treatment; and

WHEREAS, The program of the War and Navy departments for preventing the lowering of the efficiency of our fighting forces through venereal diseases includes the active enforcement by civilian agencies of all laws looking to the repression of prostitution; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the California Military Welfare Commission and representatives of the United States Army and Navy, the United States Public Health Service, the State Board of Health, and city and county officials of the San Francisco Bay region, in meeting assembled, call upon all judges, district attorneys, police, sheriffs and public officials in California concerned in the enforcement of laws aimed at the repression of prostitution or allied offenses to enforce all such laws, including the Red Light Abatement Act, with energy and persistence; and be it further

Resolved, That to bring about the effective control of prostitution and venereal disease through modern methods, a detention home and probation officers and social service workers should be provided in the larger cities so that persons arrested for prostitution or allied offenses may receive proper investigation, and physical and mental examination under favorable circumstances, and suitable accommodations should be available for isolation and treatment of infectious cases among such persons; and be it further

Resolved, That there is a crying need for immediate enlargement of the capacity of the state institutions providing permanent custodial care for the feeble-minded, as many prostitutes now at large are mentally very deficient, and for this reason can not be adequately controlled by any other measure than commitment to an institution; and be it further

Resolved, That there is need for a state industrial colony to which individuals arrested for prostitution or allied offenses could be committed for the purpose of giving them vocational training and rendering them self-supporting in a legitimate occupation; and be it further

Resolved, That there should be a definite educational campaign in which emphasis is placed on the facts that continence is compatible with health and is the best single preventive of venereal disease, and on the danger of venereal diseases and their destructiveness.

LOS ANGELES RULES FOR VENEREAL DISEASE CONTROL.

The following letter from the Police Judges of Los Angeles to the California Welfare Commission outlines the methods used in the city of Los Angeles for carrying on a definite program for the control of venereal diseases:

POLICE COURT LOS ANGELES CITY.

Department Two.

December 28, 1917.

California Military Welfare Commission.

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with our conference with you relative to the policy of the federal government for the protection of our soldiers and sailors from venereal diseases and the reduction of prostitution to the irreducible minimum, and in answer to your communication to us of December 21, we, the judges of the Police Court of the city of Los Angeles, give our high approval of this plan and have decided upon the following rules of procedure which we believe will fully meet the requirements in carrying out the program above referred to, viz:

First: Upon the arrest of any man or woman in the city of Los Angeles, charged with crime involving moral turpitude, such as vagrancy, solicitation, prostitution, pandering and procuring, said individual is to be first booked and charged on the blotter of the Police Department.

Second: To be examined by a representative of the Health Department for venereal diseases and to be detained until the result of the examination is obtained, the women to be examined by women physicians and the men by men physicians in all cases. It shall be the duty of the Health Department to make this examination at the earliest practicable time and if the accused are found infected, either clinically or microscopically, or from a blood test, with a venereal disease, if a woman, to be placed under quarantine and taken to the Los Feliz Hospital at the discretion of the Health Department and the charge is to remain in suspense until such time as she may be pronounced cured or noninfectious by the Health Department. If a man, and found infectious, he is to be transferred to the East Side Police Station where treatment will immediately be instituted for the disease. In the meantime, the charge having been entered is to be heard and tried as usual in these cases, the police agreeing, however, that no man is to be dismissed from the jail who is in an infectious condition, without an order from the Health Department. To this end it seems wise that the chief of police of the city of Los Angeles be made a deputy health officer without salary, with the right to detain these prisoners in quarantine.

Third: In the case of women detained in the Los Feliz Hospital, careful treatment shall at once be instituted and a study of her individual case shall be made and she shall be detained in this hospital under the regulations of the Health Department until she is noninfectious; provided, however, that in any case a woman becomes unruly or refuses to obey the regulations of the Los Feliz Hospital she may be returned at once to the city jail, into the custody of the chief who shall hold her subject to the order of the court which will proceed with the trial and if found guilty she is to be sentenced in the usual manner. A man may be placed in quarantine after his sentence has expired, for the crime for which he was convicted. Owing to the difficulty in getting conviction in the cases of men, through the dispersion of witnesses and the loss of evidence, the men are to be tried as usual as soon as practicable after arrest and will receive a sentence of not less than thirty days.

Fourth: Upon the return of the women to the court for trial and sentence the Social Service Committee of the Board of Health shall file with the judge before whom the prisoner shall appear a statement in which is clearly set out the sociological history of the prisoner, as far as ascertainable, a recommendation for clemency, if in their judgment the ends of society may better be served, with an outline of the plan proposed by which the prisoner may be reclaimed, and such other information as may be pertinent to the case. In no case is the time spent in the hospital to be deemed a part of the sentence. Sentence in all cases is to be made exclusive of any time so spent, except in the cases of men where quarantine and sentences may run concurrently.

Fifth: The Women's Court Committee, as such, is to be abolished. The Women's probation officers to be under the direction of the judge presiding in that court, it being understood that the probation officers are to work in strict accordance with this program of rehabilitation and no recommendation regarding the disposition of these prisoners to be received except through the Social Service Committee.

Sixth: At the time of booking a prisoner by the desk sergeant the chief of police shall fix the bail in all cases at not less than \$1,000 for each prisoner; the judge agreeing that at no time or at any stage of the proceedings will they modify or reduce the bail below the sum of \$1,000.

POLICE JUDGES OF THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES.

WM. FREDERICKSON, Presiding Judge.
GEO. S. RICHARDSON,
RAY L. CHESEBRO.
HUGH J. CRAWFORD.
THOMAS P. WHITE.

I concur in the above:

J. L. BUTLER, Chief of Police.

LOS FELIZ HOSPITAL.

The Los Feliz Hospital for the treatment of venereal diseases, maintained by the Los Angeles City Health Department, was opened January 21, 1918. This institution has materialized through the efforts of the city health department, the Los Angeles City Council having made the financial provisions necessary for its establishment. The capacity at the present time is fifty-one beds, but the flexibility of the general design (the floor plan of which is printed on the opposite page) allows for expansion to be made easily whenever increased capacity may be needed. The hospital staff consists of Dr. Harriet Probasco, clinician; Miss Hoag, matron; Miss Isabel Bethune, vocational adviser; trained nurses and police guards.

Under the plan adopted by the police judges, with the concurrence of the chief of police, all women arrested on vagrancy or similar charges will be examined by medical representatives of the city health department. Those who are found to be suffering from venereal diseases will be placed under quarantine in the Los Feliz Hospital where they will be provided with free treatment.

When one of these patients is returned to court, a report of the case will be filed with the police judge, with recommendations for the final disposal of the patient. This report will be made by the Social Service Department of the hospital and will show the results of investigation into the patient's mentality and her adaptability for following a new vocation. Since many of these women are of a low mentality, they are unable to engage in some lines of work. The vocational adviser of the hospital will instruct those who are capable in manual trades while they are undergoing treatment. Those who are feeble-minded must be cared for in an institution. At the present time the state institution for the feeble-minded, Sonoma State Home, is filled to its capacity. Funds for a new state institution of this type are available, however, and it is hoped that the building may soon be erected, as there is an urgent need for it.

REGULATIONS OF THE SAN FRANCISCO HEALTH DEPARTMENT GOVERNING DISPOSAL OF VENEREAL DISEASE CASES REFERRED TO THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT BY THE POLICE COURTS.

1. All acute clinical cases, *i. e.*, cases showing evidence of open lesions either of gonorrhea, syphilis or chancroid, and all cases of gonorrhea which do not show the acute clinical lesion but in which the laboratory findings are positive for gonococci shall be immediately sent to the San Francisco Hospital for official isolation, care and treatment. No deviation from this rule shall be permitted excepting upon the approval of the health officer.

2. Cases showing no acute lesions shall be treated as follows:

(a) Syphilis: Those cases in which laboratory findings show positive Wassermanns may receive treatment at the hands of a reputable private physician or clinic, approved by the Health Department, provided the necessary form of agreement shall be properly signed by both patient and attending physician or clinic.

(b) Cases which are under the care of a private physician or clinic as set forth in (a) shall be required to report in person to the examining physician of the Health Department within four days after signing the above agreement, bringing a written report from the attending physician stating the treatment administered, and thereafter once each month or oftener, if required. Before such patient shall be finally discharged as cured, the final examination and approval of the examining physician of the Health Department must be secured.

NOTE.—All blood tests upon which the evidence of discharge shall be based must be made in the Laboratory of the Department of Health.

(c) Patients suffering from syphilis who are unable to, or who do not, secure the services of a private physician or clinic, and any case which refuses to conform to these regulations shall be subject to quarantine and treatment at the discretion of the health officer or his official representative.

I, _____, residing at _____, hereby acknowledge the fact that I am at this time infected with _____, and will agree to place myself under the medical care of _____, Name of doctor.

_____, within twenty-four hours, and that I will remain under his treatment until released by order of the Board of Health, or until my case is transferred with the approval of the Board of Health to another regularly licensed physician or an approved clinic.

I hereby agree to report to the Medical Examiner of the Board of Health within four days after beginning treatment as above agreed, and will bring with me a statement from my physician of the medical treatment applied in my case, and thereafter will report as often as may be demanded of me by the Medical Examiner of the Board of Health.

I will agree to attend the clinic _____ situated at _____, which will report to the Medical Examiner of the Board of Health every _____ days of my progress.

My residence is _____ and I will agree to take all precautions recommended to prevent transmitting _____ to other individuals.

Signature.

Date.

*Board of Health,
San Francisco, California.*

GENTLEMEN: I, the undersigned, hereby certify to the fact that _____, residing at _____, in whose case laboratory findings show positive _____ is under my professional care and treatment and that I have administered the following _____.

(NOTE.—Give date and date of treatments.)

I further agree to notify the Health Officer if the above-mentioned patient fails to comply with my orders or leaves my treatment before I deem her cured.

I also agree to direct her to the medical examiner of the Board of Health for final release and at such other times as may be required by the regulations of the Board of Health.

Respectfully,

-----, M. D.

Address.

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Department of Public Health.

October 27, 1917.

Special Committee on Control Venereal Disease.

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with the discussion had at the luncheon at the St. Francis Hotel October 26, the following recommendations for handling of the cases in the police courts were unanimously adopted:

1. That all persons arrested for the first time on charges of vagrancy, prostitution, etc., shall be placed under a bail of \$1,000, for the reason that our records show upward of 20 per cent of these cases if put on a small bail fail to report to the court and leave town or change their residence and remain free for some time and the small bail is forfeited. Further, that it is our opinion, based on experience, that there are in all probability infected individuals desirous of escaping examination.

2. Any individual proven diseased who has been allowed liberty after arrest and again found practicing prostitution shall be put under a heavy bail on her subsequent arrest in order to allow the medical examiner to present evidence in court to the end that the case may be properly dealt with.

3. All syphilitics allowed treatment by private physicians who fail to comply with the regulations and agreements and continue the practice of prostitution shall be considered public menace and when rearrested, we recommend shall receive light jail sentences.

4. All cases of gonorrhœa in persons who have been paroled following treatment at the San Francisco Hospital or allowed liberty while under the care of a private physician and who have not received final discharge from the Department of Health, if caught practicing prostitution, we recommend that they shall receive severe punishment, as we feel these cases are a particular menace to the community.

Respectfully,

WM. C. HASSLER,
Health Officer.

NO ARMY TYPHOID.

According to Colonel Sir Berkeley Moynihan, C. B., senior consulting engineer of the British army, there have been in the entire British army during the three years of the war, only 6022 cases of typhoid, with 292 deaths. During the Boer war, with an army only one-tenth as large and with the war lasting nowhere near so long, there were 57,684 cases of typhoid, with 8022 deaths. If the same sanitary and medical methods prevailed today as then, the toll of typhoid in the British army in this war instead of being less than 300 deaths would have been more than 100,000 deaths.

This whole difference has been due to the progress of medical research, conducted in laboratories by investigating scientists and by animal experimentations. Mere clinical experience with typhoid fever on the part of practicing physicians had been going on for centuries with only very moderate improvements in the method of treatment, with almost no decrease in the number of cases, and with only a moderate decrease in the proportion of fatal cases. It was only when modern bacteriological science discovered the cause of typhoid, when modern sanitary science utilized this knowledge to develop methods of preventing the spread of typhoid infection, and when modern serum

therapy provided a definite method of immunizing the individual against this contagion, that these astounding results were made possible. The comparison in this case between the present war and the South African war, enormous as the improvement is, would be much greater as compared with any earlier war. Even the Spanish-American war of very little earlier date was already in the presanitary age of this question, and in the wars before that, typhoid always killed many more men than bullets. We have not the exact figures at hand, but it is certain that many times more men died of typhoid fever in the insignificant American army during the brief period of the Spanish war than have died among all the 30,000,000 soldiers of Europe in the whole three years of this great war.

The reason that typhoid still prevails among civilians, while it practically has been abolished in armies, is that in armies there is no freedom of individual opinion or action on medical questions. Vaccination against typhoid in the army is universal and compulsory. Sanitation against typhoid infection in the army water and food supply is compulsory, universal and efficient. Science now knows how to prevent typhoid, but false and misapplied notions of individual freedom to disregard the certainties of science limit the application of science to the civil population. It is at least worth while to realize that in the one place in which the ignorant are compelled to act in the light of knowledge, the stupid to act intelligently, and the prejudiced to act prudently, typhoid fever can be and is abolished, and many other such diseases have become practically unknown. Whenever education and intelligence make possible the voluntary acceptance by all civilians of the rules which soldiers accept compulsorily, the civil population will be as immune as the military population now is from these infections. —*Fresno (Cal.) Republican.*

DECEMBER REPORT OF PLAGUE SUPPRESSIVE MEASURES.

W. C. BILLINGS, Surgeon, United States Public Health Service, in charge Joint Federal and State Plague Suppressive Measures.

During the month of December, 1917, the usual squirrel eradication work was carried on in the six counties now under the supervision of the United States Public Health Service. The continued absence of rain has made it possible to perform poisoning operations until a later date than is usual.

Two field inspectors were temporarily detached from their stations and ordered to Contra Costa County to assist in work there. This particular work is now almost completed and the inspectors will then rejoin their proper stations.

Another conference was held in Sacramento with the State Horticultural Commissioner and plans for cooperating with him in the statewide drive against squirrels were further discussed and agreed upon.

Below is appended a tabulated statement of the work during the month:

Number of inspections and reinspections of lands.....	1,456
Number of acres inspected and reinspected.....	494,166
Number of acres treated with poisoned grain.....	99,871½
Number of acres treated with waste ball method.....	30
Number of holes treated.....	155

JANUARY MEETING OF THE CALIFORNIA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The State Board of Health met in Sacramento on January 5, 1918. The following members were present: Dr. George E. Ebright, president; Dr. Fred F. Gundrum, vice president; Dr. Edward F. Glaser, Dr. Robert A. Peers, and Dr. W. A. Sawyer, secretary.

For the purpose of cooperating with the United States Food Administration in the investigation of concentrated stock feeds and their adulteration Mr. F. W. Waite of El Centro was temporarily appointed inspector, without salary, in the Bureau of Foods and Drugs.

A telegram from the Minnesota Social Hygiene Commission was presented. The commission requested that Dr. H. G. Irvine, Director of the Bureau of Venereal Diseases, be given a leave so that he could organize a Bureau of Venereal Diseases under the commission and the State Board of Health of Minnesota. The board granted one month's leave without salary.

A communication from the Director of the United States Bureau of the Census was read. The letter stated that, in response to the request of the board that California be added to the Registration Area for Births, special agents would be sent to California in the latter part of February to investigate the completeness of birth registration.

Two nurses were given certificates of registration through reciprocity, and a committee was appointed to supervise the preparation of questions for the examination for certification as registered nurse to be held in Sacramento, San Francisco and Los Angeles on February 20 and 21, 1918.

In response to a request from the University of California for rulings regarding the proposed five-year course for nurses, and the status of university graduates who entered the training school for nurses, the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That the proposed five-year course of training in nursing by the University of California, including three years in the Academic departments and two years in the University Hospital, be accepted as meeting in full the requirements of the Nurses Registration Act for an accredited training school.

Resolved, That a regular collegiate course in the University of California leading to a degree and two additional years of training in the University of California Hospital be accepted as meeting in full the requirements of the Nurses Registration Act for an accredited training school.

A communication was received from the State Council of Defense, urging the board to keep a high standard of education for nurses in order that nurses going into the army would be properly trained. The secretary was instructed to write to the Council of Defense that every measure would be taken by the Bureau of Registration of Nurses to carry out the suggestion from the state and national Councils of Defense, and that active work in raising the standards of nursing education had been carried on by the bureau from the time of its establishment.

The Arroyo Sanitarium near Livermore, which is the new Tuberculosis Hospital of Alameda County, was added to the list of hospitals eligible for the tuberculosis subsidy, effective on the date of opening, January 12, 1918.

The board gave instructions that a protest be made to the authorities in Washington against the practice of giving cash mileage, instead of transportation to their homes, to soldiers discharged from army camps on account of tuberculosis. It was pointed out that the present practice would result in an unjust burden on California institutions as it encourages the men to remain in California instead of returning to be cared for by their home states.

The board approved the plan of the Director of the Bureau of Tuberculosis to show two moving picture films on tuberculosis and to make an extensive tuberculosis exhibit at Camp Kearny.

A request that permission be granted to irrigate cauliflower for the New York market with sewage was denied.

Thirty-eight members of County Plumbers Examining Boards were appointed. The findings of W. A. Sawyer, the examiner appointed by the board to hold a hearing in the matter of the application of the West San Joaquin Valley Water Company for a permit to supply water to the city of Los Banos, were presented and adopted. On the basis of the findings the board adopted a resolution and order requiring the water company to install modern, gravity, rapid sand filters, and to provide for the proper sterilization of the water.

The board gave its approval to the permission granted by the Spring Valley Water Company to the United States Government to use certain watershed lands for Army maneuvering purposes under specified conditions.

Temporary permits to operate swimming pools were granted to six establishments.

Two firms were given licenses to operate cold storage warehouses.

One hundred and sixty cases of alleged violations of the food and drug acts had been set for hearing on this date. In fifty-one cases appearance was made in person or through attorney, and the remaining cases were referred to the board's Food and Drug Committee for action. Most of the cases were referred to district attorneys for prosecution.

W. A. SAWYER.
Secretary.

REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF ADMINISTRATION FOR DECEMBER, 1917.

ACTIVITIES OF THE STATE DISTRICT HEALTH OFFICERS.

North Coast District.

ALLEN F. GILLIHAN, M.D., State District Health Officer, Santa Rosa.

During December Dr. Gillihan visited Sausalito, Fairfax and surrounding territory in Marin County. He inspected the watershed of the Santa Rosa Water Company, supplying Santa Rosa, and also inspected the Santa Rosa sewer farm. Various public health problems in Petaluma were taken up with the health officer and mayor of that city. Conditions in Sebastopol were taken up with the local health officer. San Anselmo and San Rafael were also visited during the month.

Northern District.

HAROLD F. GRAY, Gr.P.H., State District Health Officer, Chico.

Mr. Gray during December visited the following cities, taking up public health problems and making the necessary inspections in each of the places named: Chico, Oroville, Sacramento, Roseville, Rocklin, Auburn, Redding, Nevada City, Grass Valley and Lincoln. A considerable portion of Mr. Gray's time was devoted to venereal disease control work.

Central Coast District.

R. N. HOYT, State District Health Officer, San Jose.

During the month of December Mr. Hoyt visited Hayward, Livermore, Berkeley, San Francisco, Palo Alto, Camp Fremont, Mountain View, Menlo Park, Pleasanton, Crockett, Martinez, Redwood City and Los Gatos.

Central District.

RALPH W. NAUSS, M.D., State District Health Officer, Fresno.

Dr. Nauss visited the following cities during December: Madera, Visalia, Hanford, Stockton and Modesto. Dr. Nauss took up venereal disease control work in both Fresno and Stockton. One week during December was spent in arranging and moving into new quarters in the city hall at Fresno.

South Coast District.

EDWARD D. WARD, M.D., State District Health Officer,
210 Union League Building, Los Angeles.

Oxnard, Santa Barbara, Santa Paula, Fillmore and the rural districts of Ventura County were visited during December by Dr. Ward. He also visited Long Beach, Monrovia, San Gabriel, El Monte, Venice, San Diego, National City, East San Diego, Chula Vista and Camp Kearny. Many public health problems were taken up with the health officers of the towns and cities visited.

Southern District.

EDWARD A. INGHAM, State District Health Officer, Riverside.

The early part of December was spent in Riverside by Mr. Ingham, who was engaged in opening his new office in the Riverside County Courthouse. Considerable health work was done in Riverside and vicinity. Later Mr. Ingham made a trip through the Imperial Valley visiting Brawley, Imperial, El Centro, Calexico and Holtville.

MORBIDITY REPORTS.

GUY P. JONES, Morbidity Statistician.

Cerebrospinal Meningitis (Epidemic).

Of the twenty cases reported, 1 occurred at Fowler, Fresno County, 2 in the rural districts of Los Angeles County, 1 in LaVerne, 5 in Los Angeles (city), 1 in the rural districts of Orange County, 3 in San Diego County, 3 in San Diego (city), 2 in San Francisco and 1 each in Solano and Sonoma counties.

Diphtheria.

Diphtheria showed a slight decrease during December. Two hundred and sixty-eight cases were reported as against 303 cases reported during November.

Smallpox.

There were 15 cases of smallpox reported during December. These cases occurred as follows: Alameda County 1, Oakland 1, Kern County 1, Maricopa 1, Los Angeles (city) 4, Nevada City 2, Sacramento (city) 1, Redlands 1, San Francisco 2 and Solano County 1. Thirteen of these smallpox patients had never been successfully vaccinated. Vaccination histories are unobtainable for the remaining two cases.

Poliomyelitis.

The seven cases reported during December occurred as follows: Butte County 1, Los Angeles County 1, Tropico 1, San Francisco 1, San Joaquin County 2 and Yuba City 1.

Typhoid Fever.

The 107 cases of typhoid fever were reported from 25 counties of the state. There was an epidemic in Blythe, Riverside County. In other parts of the state the cases were widely distributed.

Measles.

Measles increased in prevalence during December, when 850 cases were reported. More than 22,000 cases of this disease were reported during 1917.

Morbidity for December, 1917, by weeks.

	Weeks ending—				Total, Dec., 1916	Total, Dec., 1917
	Dec. 8	Dec. 15	Dec. 22	Dec. 29		
Anthrax -----						
Beri-beri -----						
Cerebrospinal meningitis (epi- demic) -----	4	5	4	7	20	7
Chickenpox -----	152	195	125	67	539	445
Cholera, Asiatic -----						
Dengue -----						
Diphtheria -----	54	68	73	73	268	286
Dysentery -----		1	1		2	2
Erysipelas -----	9	3	10	10	32	39
German measles -----	55	62	70	135	322	3
Glanders -----						
Gonococcus infection -----	75	132	63	29	299	49
Hookworm -----		8	11	1	20	
Leprosy -----						2
Malaria -----	5	2	3	2	12	23
Measles -----	74	165	293	318	850	494
Mumps -----	54	97	43	31	225	337
Ophthalmia neonatorum -----					1	1
Pellagra -----				1	1	2
Plague -----						
Pneumonia -----	91	88	116	108	403	96
Poliomyelitis -----	5	1		1	7	21
Rabies -----						
Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever -----						
Scarlet fever -----	78	82	80	79	319	401
Smallpox -----	3	2	4	6	15	16
Syphilis -----	76	37	24	123	260	115
Tetanus -----		1			1	2
Trachoma -----	6	2	21	1	30	15
Tuberculosis -----	95	203	149	161	608	517
Typhoid fever -----	31	30	26	20	107	97
Typhus fever -----						
Whooping-cough -----	62	54	58	50	224	75
Yellow fever -----						
Totals -----	929	1,238	1,174	1,224	4,565	3,045

SANITARY INSPECTIONS.

EDWARD T. ROSS, Sanitary Inspector.

During the month of December investigations were made of complaints relative to the mooring of house-boats above the water supply intake pipes of Sacramento and Broderick. Within twenty-four hours after the investigations all house-boats were moved to points below the intake pipes. Reinspections were made of a number of river steamers. Many of the sanitary improvements recommended on these boats have been made. Reinspections were made of a number of food supply places, stables, slaughterhouses, sewage disposal systems, public schools, etc., in Lockport, Isleton, Vacaville, Dixon and Auburn. Practically all of the sanitary improvements recommended in the above places have been made. A survey was made of the Fair Oaks Mosquito Abatement District and instructions were given as to the best methods of ditching and drainage for the elimination of mosquito breeding places. Assisted in investigations of venereal disease conditions in a number of cities in Superior California. Investigated a reported case of rabies in a dog connected with an animal show in the city of Stockton. The dog was placed in confinement and died the next day. The brain was sent to the State Laboratory. Reported positive case of rabies. Investigated reported case of smallpox on one of the river steamers. Investigated a number of miscellaneous complaints relative to insanitary conditions in various localities.

Twenty sanitary reports covering food supply places, sewage disposal, systems, public schools, slaughter houses, river steamers, etc., were submitted.

Summary of Operations.

Investigations of house-boats.....	4
Investigations of rabies.....	1
Investigations of smallpox.....	1
Investigations of venereal disease conditions.....	16
Cities and towns reinspected.....	3
Sewage disposal systems reinspected.....	4
Public institutions inspected.....	2
Public schools inspected.....	6
Food supply places inspected.....	17
Slaughterhouses reinspected.....	3
River steamers reinspected.....	6
Miscellaneous premises inspected.....	60
Sanitary reports submitted.....	21

REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES FOR DECEMBER, 1917.

W. H. KELLOGG, M.D., Director.

Cases of trichinosis are appearing with increased frequency and it therefore behooves health officers and physicians to do their part in warning people against eating insufficiently cooked pork. Most of the cases have occurred in families who have raised and killed a single hog and the infections have resulted from eating sausage that is raw or only partially cooked.

An interesting case came to the notice of the Division of Epidemiological Investigations during the month. This was a case of a child born in the Philippine Islands of an American father and a native mother. The history is clearly one of yaws contracted by the child about eight years ago by exposure to another known case of yaws in the person of a baby playmate. The description given by the father, who is a very intelligent man, of the sequence of events leaves little room for doubt that the infection was yaws.

The father himself contracted the disease by contact with his daughter and experienced a very severe infection lasting over a period of two years and manifested by numerous skin lesions on his limbs, which totally incapacitated him from following his occupation of foreman of construction. The father was given a single injection of salvarsan at a sanitarium near Manila which produced an immediate cure. This in itself is strictly suggestive of yaws, as this disease is much more amenable to treatment with salvarsan than is syphilis. Salvarsan was not given to the child, as the physician was unable to administer it on account of the difficulty of locating and the smallness of her veins. After coming to the United States an attempt was made to give salvarsan to the child, which was about three years ago.

In 1915, a year after complete healing of all the skin lesions, an ulcer appeared in the roof of her mouth, which ended in perforation of the palate and continued until the destruction and absorption of the bony and cartilaginous structures of the nose had progressed to such a degree that the nose completely disappeared.

An interesting feature of this case is that the present appearance is that of gangosa, a disease peculiar to Guam and the Ladrone Islands. As to the identity of gangosa, it has been thought to be a stage of syphilis, but this theory is pretty generally abandoned now. Certain it is that there were no other evidences of the prevalence of syphilis among the natives. Another theory is that gangosa is a terminal stage of yaws, a disease caused by the spirochæta resembling the *Treponema pallidum* of syphilis but differing from syphilis in the clinical character of its lesions, the similarity between the primary lesion and the secondary lesions, and the fact that there is no invasion of the central nervous system. Both diseases give a positive Wassermann reaction with the same antigen.

The history of this case and the present appearance suggest that it is a confirmation of the theory that gangosa is a sequel to yaws.

Physicians who desire to avail themselves of the facilities for laboratory diagnosis offered by the Bureau of Communicable Diseases are requested, if they are unable to secure our diagnostic outfits in their town, to notify the Director, suggesting the name of some enterprising druggist who will be willing to have his store appointed as a depository.

Division of Biological Examinations.

Summary of Examinations Made in the California State Hygienic Laboratory During the Month of December, 1917.

Condition suspected	Positive	Negative	Inconclusive	Total
Main Laboratory at Berkeley—				
Anthrax -----	3	17	-----	20
Diphtheria (diagnosis) -----	17	45	1	63
Diphtheria (release) -----	26	24	1	51
Diphtheria (school investigations) ¹ -----	10	66	1	77
Gonococcus infection -----	15	18	4	37
Leprosy -----		1	-----	1
Poliomyelitis -----	1	-----	-----	1
Rabies -----	6	6	-----	12
Syphilis (Wassermann test) -----	58	209	20	287
Trichinosis -----		1	-----	1
Tuberculosis (sputum examinations) -----	9	29	-----	38
Typhoid (Widal test) -----	12	17	-----	29
Typhoid (excreta) -----		6	-----	6
Typhoid (blood culture) -----		1	-----	1
Paratyphoid -----		1	-----	1
Paratyphoid (excreta) -----		6	-----	6
Miscellaneous -----			-----	12
				643
Northern Branch at Sacramento—				
Diphtheria (diagnosis) -----	6	20	-----	26
Diphtheria (release) -----	6	13	-----	19
Malaria -----		6	-----	6
Tuberculosis (sputum examinations) -----	4	13	-----	17
Typhoid (Widal test) -----	2	12	1	15
				83
Central Branch at Fresno—				
Diphtheria (diagnosis) -----	6	39	5	50
Diphtheria (release) -----	17	25	-----	42
Gonococcus infection -----	1	-----	-----	1
Malaria -----		1	-----	1
Tuberculosis (sputum examinations) -----	1	11	-----	12
Typhoid (Widal test) -----		1	-----	1
				107
Southern Branch at Los Angeles—				
Anthrax -----	2	2	-----	4
Diphtheria (diagnosis) -----	14	88	3	105
Diphtheria (release) -----	48	117	4	169
Diphtheria (school investigations) ² -----	10	194	3	207
Gonococcus infection -----	7	10	1	18
Tuberculosis (sputum examinations) -----	5	25	-----	30
Typhoid (Widal test) -----	9	20	1	30
Typhoid (excreta) -----		2	-----	2
Paratyphoid -----		1	-----	1
Miscellaneous -----			-----	2
Water -----			-----	18
				586
Total number of examinations -----				1,419

¹Cultures taken from school children at Visalia (77).

²Cultures taken from school children at Chula Vista (68), La Verne (33), Russell School, Los Angeles (50), and Venice (56).

Division of Epidemiological Investigations.

Epidemiological Investigations and Other Special Investigations During December, 1917.

Main Laboratory at Berkeley:

An investigation of typhoid fever at Hornitos.

An investigation of a suspected case of yaws at Corning.

An investigation of the prevalence of typhoid fever at Live Oak.

Total number of investigations----- 3

Division of Preventive Therapeutics.

Pasteur Treatment for the Prevention of Rabies by the State Hygienic Laboratory During the Month of December, 1917.

	Treatment commenced	Treatment completed
Main Laboratory at Berkeley-----	0	0
Northern Branch at Sacramento -----	0	0
Central Branch at Fresno-----	3	0
Southern Branch at Los Angeles-----	0	0
Laboratory of Sacramento Board of Health, by deputized bacteriologist -----	0	0
Laboratory of Los Angeles Board of Health, by deputized bacteriologist -----	0	0
Laboratory of San Diego City Board of Health, by deputized bacteriologist -----	0	0
Laboratory of Letterman General Hospital, Presidio, by deputized bacteriologist -----	0	0
Laboratory of United States Naval Hospital, Mare Island, by deputized bacteriologist-----	0	0
Totals -----	3	0

Distribution of Laboratory Products.

Vaccine for the Prevention of Typhoid Fever Issued by the State Hygienic Laboratory During the Month of December, 1917.

Number of physicians to whom vaccine was sent----- 11

Number of complete treatments sent----- 135

Opthalmia Neonatorum Prophylactic Outfits Distributed During the Month of December, 1917.

Number of outfits, containing two ampoules each, issued----- 346

Paratyphoid vaccine, number of treatments issued----- 2

Public Health Instruction.

Participation in Instruction in Public Health During December, 1917.

Main Laboratory at Berkeley:

Bacteriological instruction outfits sent out----- 0

Bacteriological instruction outfits in use----- 20

Lectures by the Director----- 2

Lectures by the Epidemiologist----- 1

BIOLOGICAL DIVISION.

CHARLES A. KOFOID, Ph.D., Sc.D., Consulting Biologist.

During the month of December the field work on the hookworm campaign was conducted by Mr. A. M. Bean, field agent of this Division among the mines of the Mother Lode of California. From December 13 to 16, Dr. W. W. Cort, Associate Biologist of this Division, was also in the field, inspecting the work already done, and aiding in plans for the early completion of the survey in Amador County.

Mr. J. D. McDonald, of this laboratory, continued the work in Tuolumne and Calaveras counties, which was reported last month, until December 5. As a result of his trip, the survey of the mines of this region is well under way.

The examinations of this month show a great speeding up in the work. This was made possible by the fact that a great deal of necessary preliminary work has been completed, and that a cordial basis of cooperation has been established with mine operators and superintendents. In several of the mines examined this month, no infection was found, which indicates that hookworm is probably somewhat localized in districts and dependent on local conditions.

Summary of Examinations Made in the Biological Laboratory of the State Board of Health During the Month of December, 1917.

	Positive	Negative	Inconclusive	Total
Intestinal worms—				
Hookworm -----	34	445	0	479
Strongyloides stercoralis -----	1	0	0	1
Entamœba coli -----	5	9	0	14

REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF TUBERCULOSIS FOR DECEMBER, 1917.

E. L. M. TATE-THOMPSON, Director.

In Paris, on Christmas Day, the American Red Cross opened its tuberculosis sanatorium. It is for refugee women and children and is to be maintained under the Red Cross.

Quite the most beautiful thing about the sanatorium, aside from supplying a great need to bleeding France, is naming the sanatorium after Dr. Edward Livingston Trudeau. Surely if there is anything in a name, this sanatorium of nearly a thousand beds is indeed blessed. Doctor Trudeau spent much of his early life in Paris, and we hope his great spirit may live again so that the patients there may know how beautiful and useful was his life, and in spite of all his suffering, how much more he was able to do than thousands of others whom the grim spectre of tuberculosis has not touched.

Perhaps in the reconstruction following the war, the French may realize when they see this sanatorium, that the same spirit that has been given to them to suffer and endure, to march bravely on in spite of every obstacle and handicap, was the same which made it possible for a countryman of theirs to give America the message Trudeau left. In spite of "new and wonderful" discoveries of "cures" for tuberculosis, and in spite of scientific research, to date no cure nor cult has left anything as lasting, as sane, nor as human as his work at Saranac.

One morning early before Christmas, we watched company after company march up before a wooden building at Camp Kearney, which was just as brown and dusty as all the other buildings there, but on this building hung a shingle with the words "Examinations Here for Tuberculosis." Here every man in camp is examined and, if evidences of tuberculosis are found and there is the shadow of a doubt that he may break down with tuberculosis, his discharge is recommended.

California faces an acute and serious problem. It may be many years before we can again point to the fact that but little more than 5 per cent of the deaths last year were among the group of people who had been in the state less than a year.

The custom of paying the discharged soldiers 3½ cents per mile to their homes, in place of transportation, will, unless we practice eternal vigilance, play havoc with our declining death rate. Naturally the men being here and conscious of our comfortable climatic conditions, will want to remain. The short time it takes to establish legal residence, coupled with loss of residence elsewhere, is serious, not just now, but when the man gets his first hard cold, when his tuberculosis becomes active and when the unaccountable tired feeling makes a day's work impossible.

The transportation matter has been taken up with the War Department. We asked that an order for transportation be given in lieu of money and we are doing it for the men's own good. Every state from which the men were drafted has been notified and, with but few exceptions, immediate provision is being made for their care and comfort.

Certainly we, as civilians, have much to be thankful for when the hearty support and cooperation of a commanding officer is given us as it was at Camp Kearney. There is a sincere desire evidenced on all sides to do the very best for the men and to assist us in every way.

Various meetings have been held during the month with grand juries, clubs and boards of health.

A paper on "School Nursing" was read before the Southern California Teachers' Institute.

San Bernardino's new tuberculosis infirmary, soon to be opened, will be a credit to the county. Nothing has been spared to make it comfortable.

The Christmas seal sale, which almost doubled last year's sale, makes it possible to create machinery that will permit carrying on new work in many corners of the state. Never have we needed more than now the organization to continue to educate. We have the opportunity to bring to these drafted and discharged men the facts that now, not next year, is their golden opportunity to recover and serve their country in civil life.

Hospitals Inspected.

Arroyo Sanatorium (Alameda County)
Los Angeles
San Joaquin

Fresno (3)
San Francisco (2)
Sacramento

REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF VENERAL DISEASES FOR DECEMBER, 1917.

H. G. IRVINE, M.D., Director.

Program of the Bureau Started in Sacramento.

The Director of the Bureau and Mr. French, Executive Secretary of the California Military Welfare Commission, and representative of the Fosdick Commission on Training Camp Activities, spent a day or two in making arrangements with the various authorities to cooperate in putting in force the same program adopted by other communities. State District Health Officer Gray had already done some preliminary work along this line. A small clinic is already being operated under the local health department, and Dr. Simmons, the Commissioner on Public Health and Safety, is very anxious to cooperate and make arrangements not only for the examination and treatment of women who may be turned over to their care through the court, but of any other individuals who may voluntarily apply for treatment of venereal diseases. Arrangements have been made for any cases isolated to be taken care of at the county hospital.

The general plan was talked over with Dr. Simmons as to the methods of carrying on the work, and it was decided that someone from the State Board of Health would be present at the next meeting of the city commissioners to assist Dr. Simmons in showing the need for financial support. This was done by Dr. Sawyer and a committee was appointed by the commissioners to take under consideration the budget amounting in round numbers to \$12,000.

Attention should be called to the fact that several abatement proceedings have been successfully brought by District Attorney Bradford. One case, namely, that against the Art Dance Hall, should especially be mentioned, as it is one of the first dance halls to be closed under this act. A considerable amount of evidence was introduced to show that not only were the liquor laws being broken, but also that

soliciting and other acts of lewdness were taking place on the premises. Superior Judge Busick did not hesitate to order the property closed.

This work must be commented upon by the Bureau, as the War Department and Surgeon General's office have already gone on record as favoring every measure of law enforcement that assists in the suppression of prostitution as an absolutely necessary step in the campaign against venereal disease.

Activities in Fresno.

Very active work has been going on in Fresno in an effort to put in force the program as adopted in other communities of the state. The city health department is already running a small dispensary, and under the direction of Dr. Cross, the superintendent of the dispensary, and Dr. Mathewson, city health officer, arrangements are being made to enlarge the quarters, organize a competent staff, and conduct an out-patient clinic for venereal disease that will conform entirely to the Bureau's standards. The various officials, including the chief of police, police judge, and the district attorney, are all in favor of a definite policy of suppression of prostitution and will do everything possible to assist the health department in securing the opportunity to make examinations, diagnosis and isolation of patients. Isolation by the cooperation of the board of supervisors will be carried out at the county hospital. The superintendent, Dr. Morgan, is very glad to admit and treat these cases and has agreed to do everything possible to treat and control all cases coming to the hospital, or being treated in their out-patient service. An effort will be made to make this out-patient service conform to the standards of the Bureau.

Dr. Watters of the Bureau spent two days in Fresno, making a survey of the juvenile court and arranging for the examination, diagnosis, and treatment of all cases where necessary, by Dr. Georgia Thompson.

Judge Austin of the juvenile court is very glad to cooperate in every way in this work. The Director of the Bureau appeared before the city trustees, with the local health officials, and made an appeal for funds to support the work. The plans of the health officers include not only necessary changes in enlarging their clinic but also the employment of extra physicians and nurses, laboratory workers, and the buying of all the necessary equipment to do first-class work. It seems likely that the city and county will reach an agreement whereby both will do their share in estimating the financial burden.

Work in San Jose.

Dr. Beattie, the city health officer of San Jose, is very much alive to the need of active work here, especially on account of the proximity of Camp Fremont. He is working in cooperation with Major Pope of the Camp and State District Health Officer Hoyt. Arrangements have already been made for the examination of all suspected persons and their isolation in the county hospital. City Manager Reid has gladly promised to cooperate in every way and the board of supervisors have agreed to see that the necessary funds will be forthcoming. During the month the Director made two trips to San Jose to assist Mr. Hoyt and Dr. Beattie in coordinating the work. Dr. Simpson, the county health officer, has promised to cooperate in every way in making arrangements for the isolation of patients in the county hospital.

What San Francisco Is Doing.

During the month Judge Fitzpatrick has been in charge of the women's court, and has made every effort to carry out the Bureau's program in cooperation with the city health department. Attention should be called to the fact that during the month of October there were nearly 400 cases passed through the women's court on charges allied to prostitution, whereas in November, when active repressive measures were adopted, less than 160 cases passed through the court, and for the first time in the history of the court, there was a day or two when no cases were on the calendar. It is also extremely significant that reports from the military officials show that the number of prophylactic treatments during November was very greatly decreased from the number in October; there was also a marked diminution in the number of infections.

While it is of course impossible to say that these things are the direct result of repression, inasmuch as the change took place at a time corresponding with the adoption of repressive measures, the results are at least extremely suggestive.

The work of the examining clinic of the health department is now being carried on by Dr. Stephens, assisted by Dr. Boyer. At a meeting of the hospital committee of the city board of health, Dr. Hassler proposed the opening of an out-patient service for venereal diseases at the San Francisco Hospital. After some discussion, a resolution was passed that an out-patient department be organized, conforming in every particular to the standards of the Bureau, and that a ward be set aside for male patients. It is proposed that a separate service be maintained for men and for women and that day and evening hours be kept. Dr. Hassler and Dr. Broderick, the superintendent of the hospital, will work out the details, arranging the staff and outlining a budget which the board of supervisors will be asked to support. This will round out the health program in San Francisco, as it will mean an adequate dispensary service for all needy persons and will make it possible to complete the treatment of all women isolated in the hospital, and do away with the question of their having to practice prostitution in order to secure funds to pay for the services of private practitioners.

Dr. Hassler has appointed Dr. Bridgman to make mental examinations of women isolated under his orders and expects shortly to furnish some very interesting statistics in this regard. He has also ordered Wassermann surveys of prisoners in the city and county jails and will arrange for adequate treatment wherever necessary.

Results in Los Angeles.

Dr. Dickie, Sanitarian of the Bureau, has been busily engaged in helping work out the details of the organization which is to take charge of the Los Feliz Isolation Hospital in Los Angeles. He has been helping Dr. Powers and Dr. Rogers and next month's report will give all the details of the program. Dr. Dickie has also been following up the excellent reports of State District Health Officers Ward and Ingham, and has made trips to Oxnard, Santa Barbara, San Pedro and San Diego. By the time the Bulletin is issued, the hospitals of Los Angeles and San Diego will have been completed and it is hoped that a very interesting report will be ready for the next Bulletin.

Miss Lynne has been organizing the Social Service work in Los Angeles and a detailed report will be available in connection with the report of the hospital. It is very gratifying to the Bureau to find that not only is this department becoming more prominent, but its Director is being asked to speak before prominent groups of women and is being given the recognition which her experience so justly deserves.

Importance of Recognition of Feeble-Minded Girls Demonstrated.

In the afternoon of Tuesday, December 11, Major Pope of Camp Fremont telephoned the Bureau regarding the arrest within the boundaries of the Camp, of a girl, P. H., and of her commitment to the jail at Redwood City, and asked that the Bureau assume the responsibility and care for her disposition. The sheriff's office was called on the telephone and instructions given him to detain the girl until the officials of the Bureau could come to Redwood City.

On December 12, the Director of the Bureau with Dr. Ethel Watters, Sanitarian, went to Redwood City, had a talk with the girl, getting the details of her story for investigation, and then had the girl taken to the Red Cross Hospital, where Dr. Watters made a very careful physical examination and took the specimens of blood for a Wassermann test and smears for gonorrhea. The Wassermann test later proved completely positive and there was quite definite evidence clinically, of gonorrhea. The slides microscopically, were also extremely suspicious, so that a diagnosis of syphilis and gonorrhea was made. During the time necessary for laboratory tests to be made, the girl was kept in jail. Mr. Hoyt, the State District Health Officer, took up the case with the judge at Redwood City and arranged to have the girl charged with vagrancy, to which she pleaded guilty and was given a six months' jail sentence. In addition, she was placed under quarantine regulation.

In a conversation with the girl it seemed quite obvious that she was feeble-minded, and for this reason on December 14 an expert examination was made by Dr. Bridgman, when it was found that the girl, although 26 years old, had a mentality of 8 years. On investigating her story, it was found that the girl's father had died in the asylum and that she now has a brother in one of the asylums. At the age of 17 she was brought before the juvenile court in one of the counties of the state and charged with incorrigibility. If examinations had been made at that time she would have undoubtedly then been found feeble-minded, and if proper provision had been made, a vast amount of grief would have been prevented. Her history indicates that for the past nine years she has followed the life of a prostitute, in various parts of the state; for three years an inmate of a house in the barbary coast district of San Francisco. Basing estimates upon investigation in various places, it would seem fair to assume that this girl has had gonorrhea and syphilis during a large part of the time she has been following this career and that it is likely that during these nine years she has exposed not less than twelve or fifteen thousand individuals to both of these diseases. This shows very definitely the extreme need for caring for feeble-minded girls. So soon as the treatment for gonorrhea and syphilis is finished, every effort will be made to have her committed to an institution for the feeble-minded.

Report of Work at Nevada City, Grass Valley and Auburn.

In cooperation with State District Health Officer Gray, Dr. Watters of the Bureau made examinations in the Nevada County Hospital, and in the Placer County Hospital, of 28 prostitutes. Inasmuch as the Bureau has emphasized the need for repression of prostitution in any campaign against venereal disease, and also inasmuch as this group of women had been in the habit of being frequently examined by local physicians, and receiving health certificates, many of them at the time of examination being able to show written certificates as to their freedom from venereal disease, the report of these examinations is extremely significant. Of the 28 women apprehended, 8 were found to be menstruating, which prevented thorough clinical and microscopic examination—although one of these had not only an active gonorrhea but also an active syphilis. Of the other 20, 18 were demonstrated by clinical or laboratory evidence to be suffering from gonorrhea, syphilis, or both. Dr. Watters' report shows the clinical evidence for syphilis in 5 cases positive, in 5 cases suspected; the Wassermann test proved positive in 10 cases, doubtful in 2. The clinical evidence of gonorrhea was positive in 8 cases; suspected in 10; microscopic evidence was positive in 12 cases and doubtful in 4.

All patients in whom there were positive findings were placed under isolation in the Nevada County Hospital, or the Placer County Hospital, and arrangements for treatment were made, the Bureau supplying the necessary salvarsan.

These findings should be of very great interest to those individuals, either lay or medical, who believe that it is possible to prevent venereal disease infection by a system of regulation of prostitution with frequent medical examinations.

Distribution of Pamphlets.

During the month the two pamphlets issued by the Bureau, one on the treatment of syphilis and one on syphilis and gonorrhea, to be furnished to patients, have come from the printer, and already a large number have been distributed to the different physicians and health officers of the state. The Bureau wishes to call attention to the fact that it is now a law that every private practitioner and clinic furnish to patients afflicted with venereal diseases, proper literature, and that the Bureau is ready to supply this literature on request.

Report on Distribution of Salvarsan During December, 1917.

Number of doses of arseno-benzol sent to health officers and approved dispensaries:

Contra Costa Health Department	6
Isolation Hospital, San Francisco	3
San Francisco County Jail	20
Sacramento City Dispensary	20
Temple Block Clinic and Los Feliz Hospital, Los Angeles	25
San Francisco Hospital	50
Fresno County Hospital	3
Nevada County Health Department	15
San Mateo County Health Department	3
Stanford University Clinic	24
Santa Clara County Health Department	6
Santa Cruz County Health Department	3

178

Treatment reports received:

43 patients received 1 dose	43
23 patients received 2 doses	46
13 patients received 3 doses	39
10 patients received 4 doses	40

168

Prostitutes	39
Other occupations	43
No occupations	7

89

Males	29
Females	60

89

San Francisco Health Department	43
San Diego Health Department	21
Stanford University Clinic	8
Juvenile Hospital, Los Angeles	8
Los Angeles Health Department	4
Fresno County Hospital	2
San Francisco Polyclinic	1
College of Physicians and Surgeons	1
San Francisco Isolation Hospital	1

89

Patients treated:

Total number of arseno-benzol ampoules distributed	520
Total number of treatment cards received therefrom	288
Total number of treatment cards distributed and not returned	232
	<hr/> 520

REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS.

GEORGE D. LESLIE, DIRECTOR.

Births, Deaths and Marriages for November.*

State, Totals and Annual Rates. The following table shows for California as a whole, the birth, death and marriage totals for the current month of the year to date in comparison with corresponding figures for last year, as well as the annual rates per 1,000 population represented by the totals for the current month and the year to date. The rates are based on an estimated midyear population of 3,037,968 for California in 1917, the estimate having been made by the United States Census Bureau method with slight modifications.

*NOTE.—The present report is for the month preceding but two. This order must be followed because of the publication of the Bulletin during the early part of the month, before the tabulation of records for the next preceding month is completed.

Birth, Death and Marriage Totals, with Annual Rate per 1,000 Population, for Current Month and Year to Date, for California: November.

Month or period	Total		Annual rate per 1,000 population, 1917
	1917	1916	
November—			
Births -----	4,310	4,100	17.3
Deaths -----	3,438	3,459	13.8
Marriages -----	3,184	2,666	12.8
January to November—			
Births -----	46,578	45,594	17.1
Deaths -----	38,022	35,459	13.6
Marriages -----	32,417	27,872	11.7

The total number of deaths for November, 1917 is virtually the same as November, 1916; the birth total shows a slight increase, while the marriage total is considerably greater for 1917.

For the first eleven months of 1917 an increase of 984 is shown for births over the same period for 1916, 2,563 for deaths, and 4,545 for marriages.

The birth total for November includes 417 certificates, or 9.7 per cent, for events which occurred in the preceding month or earlier and were registered finally but only as delayed returns.

The death total for November includes 118 certificates, or 3.4 per cent of the monthly total for deaths which occurred in the preceding month or earlier.

Length of Residence. The length of residence in California for the 3,438 decedents in November was as follows: Under 1 year, 173, or 5.0 per cent; 1 to 9 years, 614, or 17.9 per cent; 10 years and over, 1,592, or 46.3 per cent; life, 866, or 25.2 per cent; and unknown, 193 or 5.6 per cent.

For residents of the 70 cities of 2,500 population in 1910, there were 119 births, and 165 deaths, which occurred in registration districts other than the city of residence.

County Marriage Totals. The counties showing the highest marriage totals for the month were as follows: Los Angeles, 628; San Francisco, 621; Alameda, 279; San Diego, 250; Orange, 119; Sacramento, 111; San Joaquin, 96; Fresno, 89; Santa Clara, 88; San Bernardino, 67; Marin, 55; Riverside, 50; Stanislaus, 47, and Monterey, 45. The aggregate for San Francisco and other bay counties was 1,023, against 747 for Los Angeles and Orange counties together.

County Birth and Death Totals. Exclusive of stillbirths in both cases, the birth and death totals for the month were as follows for the leading counties, arranged in decreasing order of birth registration:

County	Births	Deaths	County	Births	Deaths
Los Angeles -----	1,003	774	San Joaquin -----	99	108
San Francisco -----	618	538	San Bernardino -----	94	93
Alameda -----	373	297	Orange -----	84	48
Fresno -----	234	126	Contra Costa -----	80	48
Sacramento -----	137	114	Tulare -----	80	34
San Diego -----	129	99	Santa Barbara -----	76	54
Santa Clara -----	128	128	Imperial -----	74	22
Kern -----	103	48	Sonoma -----	69	56

City Birth and Death Totals. Birth and death totals, exclusive of stillbirths, are presented similarly for the principal California cities below:

City	Births	Deaths	City	Births	Deaths
Los Angeles -----	679	536	San Jose -----	45	54
San Francisco -----	618	567	Long Beach -----	39	32
Oakland -----	230	175	Pasadena -----	38	41
Sacramento -----	105	113	Richmond -----	38	12
Fresno -----	91	57	Bakersfield -----	36	20
San Diego -----	91	87	Alameda -----	30	13
Berkeley -----	76	36	Santa Barbara -----	26	26
Stockton -----	56	82	San Bernardino -----	25	21

Causes of Death. The following table shows the classification of deaths in California for the current month, in comparison with the preceding month:

Deaths from Certain Principal Causes, with Proportion per 1,000. Total Deaths for Current and Preceding Month for California: November.

Cause of death	Deaths: November	Proportion per 1,000	
		November	October
All causes -----	3,438	1,000.0	1,000.0
Typhoid fever -----	23	6.7	7.2
Malarial fever -----	4	1.2	2.2
Smallpox -----	1	0.3	-----
Measles -----	-----	-----	0.3
Scarlet fever -----	4	1.2	2.2
Whooping cough -----	9	2.6	2.8
Diphtheria and croup -----	18	5.2	6.2
Influenza -----	22	6.4	1.2
Other epidemic diseases -----	10	2.9	3.4
Tuberculosis of lungs -----	328	95.4	101.4
Tuberculosis of other organs -----	73	21.2	16.5
Cancer -----	255	74.2	79.6
Other general diseases -----	135	39.3	38.2
Meningitis -----	20	5.8	11.2
Other diseases of nervous system -----	325	94.5	103.9
Diseases of circulatory system -----	510	148.3	140.3
Pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia -----	391	113.7	79.0
Other diseases of respiratory system -----	92	26.8	13.7
Diarrhea and enteritis, under 2 years -----	74	21.5	35.5
Diarrhea and enteritis, 2 years and over -----	30	8.7	9.3
Other diseases of digestive system -----	227	66.0	63.4
Bright's disease and nephritis -----	282	82.0	89.3
Childbirth -----	27	7.9	6.5
Diseases of early infancy -----	145	42.2	50.7
Suicide -----	65	18.9	17.7
Other violence -----	255	74.2	80.6
All other causes -----	113	32.9	37.6

In November there were 510 deaths, or 14.8 per cent of all, from diseases of the circulatory system; 483, or 14.0 per cent from diseases of the respiratory system (includes 391 deaths from pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia); and 401, or 11.7, per cent from the various forms of tuberculosis. Heart disease again leads as the cause of the greatest number of deaths. Other notable causes of deaths for the month were as follows: Diseases of the digestive system, 331; deaths from violence (suicide, accidents, etc.), 320; Bright's disease and nephritis, 282; cancer, 255, and epidemic diseases, 91.

The deaths from the three leading epidemic diseases reported for the month were distributed by counties as follows:

Typhoid Fever.		Influenza.		Diphtheria and Croup.	
Calaveras -----	1	Alameda -----	2	Alameda -----	3
Fresno -----	2	Butte -----	2	Colusa -----	1
Imperial -----	1	Fresno -----	1	Fresno -----	1
Kings -----	1	Los Angeles -----	3	Los Angeles -----	3
Los Angeles -----	4	Orange -----	1	Merced -----	1
Monterey -----	1	San Diego -----	2	Sacramento -----	1
San Bernardino -----	1	San Francisco -----	2	San Francisco -----	3
San Diego -----	2	San Joaquin -----	2	San Joaquin -----	4
San Francisco -----	4	San Luis Obispo -----	1	San Luis Obispo -----	1
San Joaquin -----	2	Santa Barbara -----	1		
Sutter -----	1	Santa Clara -----	1		
Tuolumne -----	2	Siskiyou -----	1		
Ventura -----	1	Sonoma -----	1		
		Stanislaus -----	1		
		Tulare -----	1		
	23				18
			22		

Sex, Race and Nativity. The proportion of the sexes among the 3,438 decedents in November was: Male, 2,121, or 61.7 per cent of all, and female, 1,317, or 38.3 per cent.

The race distribution of decedents was: White, 3,238, or 94.2 per cent; Japanese, 67; Chinese, 62; Negro, 57, and Indian, 14.

The 3,238 white decedents were classified by nativity as follows: California, 799, or 24.7 per cent; other states, 1,294, or 40.0 per cent; foreign countries, 1,056, or 32.6 per cent, and unknown, 89, or 2.7 per cent.

Infant Mortality. There were 314 deaths for children under 1 year, which were distributed by age in months as follows: Under 1 month, 146, or 46.5 per cent; 1 to 2 months, 57, or 18.1 per cent; 3 to 5 months, 58, or 18.5 per cent, and 6 to 11 months, 53, or 16.9 per cent.

In certain cities and counties the deaths under 1 year were as follows: Los Angeles City, 45; rest of Los Angeles County, 22; San Francisco, 34; Oakland, 22; rest of Alameda County, 10.

The 314 deaths under 1 year, in comparison with the 4,310 live births reported for the month, represent an infant mortality ratio of 7.3 per 1,000 births.

REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF SANITARY ENGINEERING FOR DECEMBER, 1917.

C. G. GILLESPIE, C.E., Director.

Eureka Water Purification.

We are in receipt of a copy of the monthly report of the water department of the city of Eureka, which for completeness is not excelled, so far as we are aware, by any other community in California. The report shows for each day the hours of pumpage, gallons pumped, pounds of liquid chlorine used, the rate of dose of liquid chlorine, pounds of filter alum used, rate of dose of filter alum, pounds of soda ash used, rate of dose of soda ash, number of filters in use, number of filter washings, gallons of water used to wash filters, the river stage, the retention period of the coagulation basin, rainfall, and numerous laboratory tests showing the following characteristics of the raw water, filtered water and at the city taps: color, turbidity, sodium chloride, hardness, total bacteria on agar and B. coli per c. c. All this information is averaged for the entire month.

It will probably be a surprise to many to know that the city of Eureka has as difficult water to make potable as any in the United States. The reports show clearly how successful are the efforts at this purification. The city requires about a million gallons per day. The supply is obtained from Elk River, a stream heading in heavily timbered watersheds on which a great deal of logging is being carried on. In its raw state the stream is highly discolored, due to the dense timber growth, and in color resembles weak tea. Its B. coli content at times runs

as high as 100 per c. c. and sanitary inspection indicates that these probably have no other origin than in human sewage. Turbidity is flashy and runs as high as several hundred parts per million. At some times alkalinity runs so low that artificial alkalinity must be added to get coagulation. The treatment works have been remodeled from time to time and now consist of the following: solution tanks and orifice regulators for applying filter chemicals, filter alum and soda ash; a coagulation basin affording less than one hour's retention; a high pressure pump pumping through pressure filters to a large wood-stave clear-water tank in the vicinity of the city; also, wash water pumps for cleaning the filters.

For the month of November the color was reduced from 120 parts to 20 parts per million; turbidity was reduced from 15 parts per million to 3 parts per million; *B. coli* were reduced from 25 per c. c. to 0 in 10 c. c. 27 days out of the month.

Chlorination Studies.

The principal efforts of the Bureau have been devoted to inspections and tests of water and sewage chlorinators. Out of 24 installations inspected, 15 have been tested by the bureau with more or less thoroughness. In many instances a test was impossible or could not be properly performed for one reason or another—either the machine was out of commission, the supply of chlorine had been allowed to run out, or there were no facilities for gauging the flow to be treated. Recommendations have been made in these instances and it is hoped that the machines will be found ready for test on the next inspection.

Progress on the selection of county examining boards for plumbers has continued in an effort to fill the vacancies in the first appointments occasioned by the resignation of many of the appointees, mostly for army service, so that the act may become operative in January, 1918.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Applications for Permit Filed—None.

Permits Granted.

Santa Barbara County Hospital. Permit was granted to Santa Barbara County to dispose of the sewage of the new Santa Barbara County Hospital, after clarification in an Imhoff tank, in subsurface seepage tile and by surface irrigation.

Plans Filed.

Corcoran. Plans of proposed sewer system and Imhoff tank.

Santa Barbara. Plan of Reinsch-Wurl screen for sewage clarification.

Santa Barbara County Hospital. Imhoff tank and subsurface seepage system.

Investigations, Inspections, Reports and Conferences.

Represa. December 10. Inspection of activated sludge plant with a view to making plant ready for starting of operations.

Folsom. December 10. The Folsom Sanitary District has almost completed its sewer system and treatment works, consisting of Imhoff tank, dosing tank and sprinkling filter nozzle system, spraying sewage over coarse boulder deposits along American River bed about 1,000 feet from stream channel.

Merced Falls, Yosemite Lumber Company. December 19. Inspection of sewage chlorinator showed that meter was stuck and machine apparently clogged, also that supply of chlorine was so far exhausted that test had to be abandoned. The company was directed to secure a supply of chlorine at once, to install scales for weighing amount of chlorine used and on hand, to install a weir for metering sewage flow, to keep a record of sewage flow, chlorine feed, dose, and cylinder weights, readings to be taken twice a day.

Hanford, Kings County Hospital. December 20. Inspection to advise on sewage disposal. Recommended construction of a septic tank, pump pit with pump, and subsurface disposal using eight units of three lines each, each line being 100 feet long, and a valve to control flow to each unit so that seven units can be operated at a time, allowing each unit to rest one day in seven. Soil is quite sandy.

Corcoran. December 30. Inspection of construction of new sewer system, Imhoff tank and 20-acre sewer farm. Sewer grades are exceedingly low, e. g., 2 feet per 1,000 for 6-inch sewers. It is doubtful if odors in the system and stoppages will not be experienced. Sewer farm is surrounded by several habitations. Most careful manipulation of sewage on farm is advised to avoid complaints.

Talmage, Mendocino State Hospital. December 27. Inspection was made of the sewage disposal of the hospital in company with a representative of the State Department of Engineering. Sewage flows by gravity to a septic tank, the effluent of which is used to irrigate a field of cow-beets. The tank is divided into two sections. The influent pipe of one section was clogged so that almost all the sewage was passing through one unit. The tank was in need of cleaning, but the effluent soon disappears in the adjoining fields. At present there is no odor and the sewage is disposed of effectually.

Sawtelle, Soldiers' Home. December 5. Sewage is passed successively through septic tanks, contact beds and fine-grained filters, and final effluent is disposed of partly by discharge into a water course and partly by irrigation. The treatment plant is too small and is now being enlarged. Crops irrigated were found to consist largely of table vegetables, a very dangerous practice, cessation of which has been asked.

WATER SUPPLIES.

Applications for Permit.

Banning, Banning Water Company. To supply water to the inhabitants of Banning from San Geronio River and wells.

Permits Granted—None.

Plans Filed—None.

Investigations, Inspections, Reports and Conferences.

San Francisco, Spring Valley Water Company. December 12. Inspection of upper portion of Crystal Springs watershed with view to passing on application of army authorities to utilize a certain portion for maneuvering purposes. Favorable action was recommended on condition that (1) all camp sanitation measures be applied, and (2) stock be not watered or pastured on banks of streams. Storage is in fact as well as in theory an entirely dependable factor against any contamination, while in a virulent state, reaching the intake.

Represa. December 10. Chlorinator has been out of commission for several months through deterioration of needle valve and inability to secure replacement or attention to the request for the part from the makers.

Merced Falls, Yosemite Lumber Company. December 19. Reinspection. The chlorinator here is depended upon to sterilize the grossly contaminated Merced River. There is evident laxity in operation. The rate of feed has been allowed to decrease to half of the intended rate and the machine showed evidences of escaping chlorine and corrosion externally. It was recommended that (1) scales be obtained for weighing the chlorine cylinder from time to time and as indication of the supply of chlorine on hand, (2) that a record sheet be devised for recording readings of the meter and dose being applied at least three times a day, and (3) that all leaks be stopped at once and the corrosive external parts of the machine coated with a vaseline mixture.

Pacific Grove, Monterey, etc., Monterey County Water Works. December 24. Inspection of chlorinator. The machine is well installed and operated. Main difficulties have been stoppages in chlorine line between machine and chlorine tower, in tower itself and sticking of meter float. On date of inspection, Venturi meter for gauging flow to be treated was out of commission temporarily and setting of chlorine flow used was in doubt. Chlorinator is installed on inlet to a large storage reservoir where inflow is quite constant.

Camp Fremont. December 12. Resampling of private wells, possibly subject to contamination by Camp Fremont, to detect appearance of pollution therefrom. No pollution evident.

Pasadena. December 26. Inspection and test of chlorinator treating supply derived from Arroyo Seco Creek. The supply to be treated fluctuates seasonally, carrying from 30,000 gallons per day to 1,000,000 gallons per day. At low flows overdosing fully 800 per cent occurs but tastes are obscured by subsequent dilution with ground water. Machine is installed at inlet pipe line leading to distribution reservoir. Partial records and fair operating attention given. Settings are made about three times a day.

San Diego. December 31. Chlorinator is installed on a side hill and solution led through about 300 feet of solution line to the effluent line of pressure filters. This change was made in order to use an open chlorine tower as the capped tower previously in use subjected the tower to fluctuating water pressures which affected the rate of chlorine flow. Excellent records of readings taken every two hours are kept. Waterworks mechanics rebuild and repair parts as they are worn out or corrode and machine is in excellent shape. An excessive dose is purposely applied in an effort to make the treated water supply comply with the U. S. Treasury Department standard. Storage in a 20-mile main to town affords the only protection against chlorine tastes. This appears to be adequate.

Oakland, Berkeley and Alameda, East Bay Water Company. December 3. A test was run on the chlorine apparatus used by the East Bay Water Company at the Lake Temescal filter plant. Water from creeks subject to pollution is stored in Lake Temescal and is chlorinated after it is filtered through a pressure filter. The apparatus was working efficiently.

Oakland, Berkeley and Alameda, East Bay Water Company. December 4 and 5. Tests were run on the chlorine apparatus used by the East Bay Water Company at the San Leandro filter plant. Water from badly contaminated creeks is stored in Lake San Leandro. It is treated with alum and filtered through Hyatt pressure filters and is then chlorinated. Various amounts of chlorine were used. It was found difficult to regulate flows of chlorine of less than one ounce per hour.

Petaluma, Petaluma Power and Water Company. December 6 and 7. Tests were made on the two chlorine machines used by the company to disinfect the water supply of Petaluma. These machines were installed on November 1, 1917, at the request of the State Board of Health. One machine is used to disinfect the supply from Adobe and Inman creeks and the other to disinfect the supply from Copeland and Lynch creeks. All these creeks are very badly contaminated. During the test on the machine at Adobe Creek, amounts of chlorine varying from one pound to eight pounds per million gallons were used. The dose needed to destroy all *B. coli* in 10 c. c. was found to be between two and four pounds per million gallons.

A test could not be run on the other machine, as it was out of order, due to a clogged orifice. On December 27 another test was planned but could not be made, as the machine on Adobe Creek was out of order.

Santa Rosa, Santa Rosa Water Company. December 8 and 28. Tests were run on the chlorine apparatus used by the Santa Rosa Water Company to disinfect the water supply. This supply is obtained from a very badly polluted creek and flows to a reservoir or directly to the mains, as needed. The chlorine apparatus was installed at the request of the State Board of Health. This chlorinator is badly located, as water from the deep water outlet of the reservoir is not chlorinated. There is some trouble here because the water in the chlorine absorption chamber freezes on cold mornings. A dose of approximately four pounds of chlorine per million gallons of water eliminates all *B. coli* in 10 c. c.

Talmage, Mendocino State Hospital. December 27. A reinspection was made of the water supply of the hospital. Water is obtained from a contaminated creek in the hills back of the institution where two dams impound the water. Water flows by gravity to a 100,000-gallon iron tank near the hospital and is chlorinated before entering the tank. The consumption of water is between 150,000 and 250,000 gallons per day. The worst difficulty seems to be the fact that the pulso-meter tube meter drops out of its perforated rubber stopper which maintains its connection with the chlorine feed. This seems to have been a common experience elsewhere.

Healdsburg. December 29. A test was run on the chlorine apparatus of the Healdsburg waterworks. This supply is obtained from dug wells near the banks of the Russian River. This water is chlorinated due to the danger of contaminated water seeping into the wells from the river. The apparatus was working

efficiently. A dose of one pound of chlorine per million gallons of water treated eliminates all *B. coli* in 10 c. c.

Alameda, Berkeley and Oakland. December 17-19. A comprehensive set of samples were taken of the sources and distributing districts of the East Bay Water Company.

Highlands. December 18. Water derived from tubular wells about 100 feet deep. Analysis and inspection indicate satisfactory quality.

San Bernardino. December 18. Water derived from numerous deep wells and from canyon of Lytle Creek. The creek water is subject to contamination by campers and is disinfected with chloride of lime before delivery to consumers.

Los Angeles. December 26. Inspection of the supply derived from Los Angeles River. The water is now taken only from filter galleries, no surface water entering, and chlorination has been discontinued.

San Dimas. December 19. Water derived partly from deep drilled wells and partly from San Dimas Canyon. The canyon is extensively used for camping and danger of water contamination undoubtedly exists. The water company keeps a patrolman in canyon and forest rangers give assistance in regulating conduct of campers.

SWIMMING POOLS.

Applications for Permit Filed.

Escondido, Escondido High School District.
Huntington Park, Huntington Park Union High School.
Laurel Dell, Mrs. Ida L. Heckendorf.
Los Angeles, Young Women's Christian Association.
Paraiso Springs, Paraiso Hot Springs Baths.
San Francisco, Mr. Tom J. Sugimoto's Japanese Baths.
San Francisco, North Beach Baths.
Santa Barbara, Los Banos Del Mar.
Willows, Rancho Rostrata Baths.

Temporary Permits Granted.

Pending investigation, temporary permits have been granted to operate the following pools:

Escondido, Escondido High School Baths.
Huntington Park, Huntington Park Union High School Pool.
Laurel Dell, Laurel Dell Swimming Pool.
Los Angeles, Y. W. C. A. Pool.
Paraiso Springs, Paraiso Hot Springs Baths.
San Francisco, North Beach Baths.
Santa Barbara, Los Banos Del Mar.
Willows, Rancho Rostrata Baths.

Inspections.

Los Angeles, Bimini Baths. December 27. Inspection of chlorinator and filters for treating swimming pool water with a view to conducting tests by Bureau on results to be obtained by various manipulations of the water supply problem.

LABORATORY WORK.

Berkeley Office.

Bacteriological examination of water—223, of which 75, or 34 per cent, showed contamination.

Chemical examinations of water (partial)—225.

Bacteriological examination of sewage—1.

Los Angeles Office.

Bacteriological examinations of water—17, of which 6, or 35 per cent, showed contamination.

REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF FOODS AND DRUGS FOR
DECEMBER, 1917.

E. J. LEA, M.S., Director.

During December 274 samples of foods, drugs and miscellaneous materials were received at the laboratory.

The official samples consisted of beverages, confectionery, chocolate and cocoa, condiments, cream, eggs, egg substitutes, extracts, fish, flour, fruits, ice cream, liquors, meats, milk, oil, oyster cocktails, pastes, syrups, vegetables and walnuts among the foods; and alcohol, camphorated oil, spirits of camphor, sweet spirits of nitre and youth restorer among the drugs.

The unofficial samples were beverages, condiments, fruits, fish, liquors, oyster cocktails, vegetables, walnut meats, wine and saccharine.

The samples from state institutions were butter, cereals, coffee, cream of tartar, flour, fruits, frankfurters, lard substitute, liverwurst, oil, pastes, soap, sugar, syrup, tea, hair dye, hydrocarbon oil and liquid soap.

Cream. The inspection of certain restaurants recently has disclosed the fact that it is a common practice to dilute cream with milk. The analyses of a number of samples shows this to be true. Instead of so-called "cream" containing 18 per cent of milk fat, it frequently contains as low as 8 or 10 per cent of milk fat. Such a practice constitutes a violation of the California Pure Food Act, and this department will take action in all such cases discovered.

Egg substitutes. There appears to be a considerable increase both in the number and variety of egg substitutes. All of the so-called "egg substitutes" which have been examined in this laboratory are frauds. They are composed largely of starch, sometimes with an admixture of gelatine, sugar and saponin, and are usually colored with coal tar dye in imitation of eggs.

The labels usually indicate that the small package sold is equivalent to a certain number of eggs, for example: a four-ounce package will be labeled "Equivalent to 36 eggs" or a small envelope will be labeled "Equivalent to 12 eggs." As a matter of fact these so-called "egg substitutes" have neither the baking qualities nor the nutritive value of eggs. They are usually sold at a price many times in excess of their actual value and, therefore, they are frauds.

Tomato products. The staff of this Bureau has devoted a great deal of time this month to the inspection of tomato canneries, and the examination of the various tomato products. The tomato season this year was unusually long and satisfactory. Most of the canners closed their plants when the tomatoes began to show much spoilage. A few of the canneries, about ten or twelve, continued to put up tomato products after the tomato deliveries from the field were in very bad condition. In numerous instances canners were using tomatoes 60 per cent, or more, of which were decomposed, moldy or rotten.

More than 600,000 cans of various tomato products, such as tomato puree, catsup, paste and conserva have been seized by this bureau. The investigations are not all completed as yet, but the indications are that a large majority of the cans seized are unfit for human consumption.

ARTICLES OF FOOD CONDEMNED.

The following articles of food, condemned upon physical and chemical examination as unfit for food, were either destroyed or denatured during the month of December, 1917: Horse beans, 27,300 pounds, wormy, San Francisco; brains, 490 pounds, moldy, San Francisco; currants, 4 packages, moldy and wormy, Santa Clara; figs, 400 pounds, sour, San Francisco; frogs, 75 pounds, old, San Francisco; haddies, 25 pounds, moldy, San Francisco; herrings, 66 pounds, decomposed, Los Angeles; horseradish, 6 4-ounce bottles, decomposed, Santa Clara; kidneys, 150 pounds, moldy, San Francisco; livers, 25 pounds, moldy, San Francisco; milk, condensed, 2,400 pint cans, filthy and decomposed, San Francisco; mustard, prepared, 1 bottle, decomposed, Santa Clara; pigeons, 10 pounds, moldy, San Francisco; poultry, 50 pounds, decomposed, San Francisco; prunes, 1,200 pounds, wormy, San Francisco; relish, 44 6-ounce cans, decomposed, Monterey; sardines, 199 1-pound cans, unfit for food, San Jose; sardines, 27 cans, decomposed, Santa Cruz; sole, 50 pounds, old and unfit for food, San Francisco; tomato pulp, 150 gallons, decomposed, San Francisco; tomatoes, 13,500 pounds, decomposed, San Francisco; walnut meats, 15 pounds, wormy and sulphured, Sacramento; walnut meats, 1,142 pounds, moldy, wormy and rancid, San Francisco.

CONVICTIONS UNDER FOODS AND DRUGS ACTS, REPORTED DURING DECEMBER, 1917.

Absinthe, adulterated, Wittman & Herfurth, Healdsburg, fined \$25; alcohol, adulterated and mislabeled, Davis Bros., San Francisco, O. R. 6 months; alcohol, grain, adulterated and mislabeled, Jaffe & Co., San Francisco, fined \$25; Amer Picon, adulterated and mislabeled, Bouquet Saloon, Lynn & Lynn, Hollister, fined \$5; Amer Picon, adulterated and mislabeled, S. S. Hildreth, Watsonville, fined \$10; Amer Picon, adulterated and mislabeled, Garrett Kidd, Santa Rosa, fined \$5; brandy, adulterated and mislabeled, Frank Spitts, Hollister, fined \$5; brandy, apricot, adulterated and mislabeled, Frank Nunes, Hollister, fined \$5; brandy, blackberry, adulterated and mislabeled, Andy Balich, Santa Cruz, fined \$10; coffee, adulterated and mislabeled, Bianchi Bros., Santa Rosa, fined \$5; Fernet-Branca, adulterated and mislabeled, Paul Alaga, Watsonville, fined \$10; Fernet-Branca, adulterated and mislabeled, Miller & Leddey, Watsonville, fined \$10; frankfurter sausage, adulterated and mislabeled, Crown Market, Inc., Oakland, fined \$5; frankfurter sausage, adulterated and mislabeled, Lesser Bros., Inc., Oakland, fined \$5; gin, adulterated and mislabeled, Johnson & Carr, Monte Rio, fined \$5; gin, adulterated and mislabeled, Jos. Reichel, San Francisco, fined \$100; gin, adulterated and mislabeled, S. Hilgerloh, Healdsburg, fined \$5; iodine, tincture of, adulterated and mislabeled, Davis Bros., San Francisco, O. R. 6 months; milk, adulterated and mislabeled, Seabright Dairy, Santa Cruz, on probation; molasses, adulterated and mislabeled, Economie Grocery Co., Oakland, fined \$5; sardines, adulterated and mislabeled, Geo. Goebel & Co., Santa Cruz, fined \$10; tagliarini, adulterated and mislabeled, Tivoli Paste Co., San Francisco, O. R. 30 days; tomato catsup, adulterated and mislabeled, H. N. Edlin, Inc., Washington Market, San Francisco, O. R. 3 months; tomato catsup, adulterated and mislabeled, J. Seeman, San Francisco, O. R. 3 months; vermouth, adulterated and mislabeled, Johnson & Carr, Monte Rio, fined \$5; whiskey, adulterated and mislabeled, Johnson & Carr, Monte Rio, fined \$5; whiskey, adulterated and mislabeled, Jos. Reichel, San Francisco, O. R. 30 days*; whiskey, adulterated and mislabeled, Gossler & Co., Hollister, fined \$5; whiskey, adulterated and mislabeled, Mint Saloon, McCloskey & Hargous, Hollister, fined \$5.

CASES REFERRED TO DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

One hundred and thirty-six cases were referred to the district attorneys for prosecution; following is a list of the violators:

Antioch—Jos. Schumann, sweet spirits nitre, U. S. P., adulterated and mislabeled; materially deficient in ethyl nitrate.

Berkeley—Reception Cafe, John Christ, strawberry shortcake, adulterated and mislabeled; decomposed.

Hollister—Lee De Force Dairy, fresh milk, adulterated and mislabeled; contained water and sediment.

Los Angeles—Los Angeles Specialty Co., Phillips & Cytron, tomato catsup, adulterated and mislabeled; filthy and decomposed. Lowis Home Bakery, potato bread, adulterated and mislabeled; consisted of wheat bread; no potato present. Olsen's Homestead Bakery, potato bread, adulterated and mislabeled; consisted of wheat bread; no potato present. Joe Lowe Co., M. S. Levy, manager, cinnamon spice, adulterated and mislabeled; filthy and decomposed. Holman Grocery Co., egg noodles, adulterated and mislabeled; other materials substituted for eggs. Albert Cohn, Store No. 3, licorice gun drops, adulterated and mislabeled; other materials substituted for licorice. F. W. Woolworth, Inc., orange gum drops, adulterated and mislabeled; artificially colored. Boston Cent Profit Confectionery, C. Sares, proprietor, strawberry drops, adulterated and mislabeled; contained coal tar color. Boston Cent Profit Confectionery, C. Sares, proprietor, raspberry drops, adulterated and mislabeled; artificially colored and flavored. Busy Bee Confectionery, Basil Vasexas, proprietor, raspberry drops, adulterated and mislabeled; artificially colored and flavored. New York Candy Kitchen, Cocores & Columbus, maple fudge, adulterated and mislabeled; contained no maple. Loeb, Fleischman & Co., fresh eggs, adulterated and mislabeled; eggs old and stale.† Berry Produce Co., M. Wakamatsu, fresh eggs, adulterated and mislabeled; eggs old and stale. Martin Bros., fresh eggs, adulterated and mislabeled; filthy and decomposed. Frey Bros., fresh eggs, adulterated and mislabeled; eggs old and stale. Rivers Bros. Co., Inc., fresh eggs, adulterated and mislabeled; eggs old and stale. Klein-Simpson Fruit Co., fancy fresh eggs, adulterated and mislabeled; eggs old and stale.*

The following firms and individuals were found guilty of substitution of inferior materials for the articles of liquor enumerated: Magnolia Bar, J. W. Salter, proprietor, Canadian Club Whiskey; Old Rosslyn Bar, Berry & Belden, Canadian Club Whiskey; Del Monte Bar, Chas. W. Fox, A. V. H. Gin; The Harbor Bar, King & Waddell, Vermouth,* Gilka Kummel; Commercial Bar, Tony Save, proprietor, Gilka

*Referred on two counts.

†Referred on three counts.

Kummel, Fernet-Branca, Amer Picon; Mineral Bar, P. F. Gibbons, proprietor, A. V. H. Gin, Kummel, Scotch Whiskey, Black and White Whiskey, Amer Picon, Canadian Club Whiskey; Peerless Bar, Althouse & Bauer, Hennessy Cognac, A. V. H. Gin,* Scotch Whiskey; California Liquor Co., Lustig & Lanhan, Gordon Gin, Fernet-Branca; Franklin Inn, Ed. Schultz, proprietor, Gordon gin; B. B. Bar, Bogy Bros., proprietors, Gordon Gin; K. B. Buffet, Kelso Bros., proprietors, Hennessy Cognac; Davy Crockett Bar, Mortiz Reiman, proprietor, Dewar Scotch Whiskey; P. E. Buffet, H. M. Cole, proprietor, Dewar Scotch Whiskey; Concordia Bar, J. B. Goldmacher, proprietor, Old Crow Whiskey; J. P. Buffet, John Phillips, Canadian Club Whiskey; U. S. Hotel Cafe, August Tatsch, Plymouth Gin, Vermouth, A. V. H. Gin; U. S. Bar, J. H. Hallenberger, Gilka Kummel; Nabel's Bar, Ad. Nabel, proprietor, Hennessy Cognac, A. V. H. Gin; Montana Bar, E. A. Fischer, manager, Gordon Gin, A. V. H. Gin, Dewar Whiskey, Hennessy Brandy; Federal Buffet, Giulio Nuccio, Old Bushmill Whiskey, Dewar Whiskey; Angelus Bar, A. L. Marsh, proprietor, Dewar Whiskey, Old Bushmill Whiskey, Hennessy Cognac, A. V. H. Gin; Stowell Hotel Bar, Wm. Phelan, manager, Hennessy Cognac, Dewar Whiskey; Chicago Club Bar, Schmidt & Brown, Canadian Club Whiskey, Black and White Whiskey; E. L. Bar, E. Lombardo, proprietor, Hennessy Brandy; Waldorf Cafe, Hecker Bros., proprietors, Hennessy Cognac; Hippodrome Buffet, A. Bernstein, proprietor, Fernet Bitters; Germania Hall Bar, Harry Sloan, proprietor, Italian Vermouth, Fernet-Branca; American Bar, Sam Sullivan, Gordon Gin, Apricot Brandy; Belasco Bar, Dorner & Dice, Canadian Club Whiskey, Gordon Gin; Alt. Heidelberg, Jos. Blust, Canadian Club Whiskey, Black and White Whiskey; New Turner Hall Bar, D. Mattheas, proprietor, Canadian Club Whiskey, Dewar Whiskey, Fernet-Branca; Blue Ribbon Winery, S. Bennett, proprietor, California Brandy; Belmont Bar, Schaffer & Myers, Old Hermitage Whiskey, Old Crow Whiskey, Dewar Whiskey, Fernet-Branca; Hilf Mercantile Co., Cream de Menthe; Grand Annex Bar, Eraldi & Amillo, Black and White Whiskey.

Martinez—George Vincent, absinth, adulterated; sale prohibited. Alhambra Restaurant, D. M. Bell, proprietor, black pepper, adulterated and mislabeled; substitution of other material.

Milpitas—Milpitas Hotel and Grill, E. S. Roberts, proprietor, French Absinth, adulterated; sale prohibited.

Oakland—Swift & Co., fresh eggs, adulterated and mislabeled; old and stale.* American Creamery Co., fresh eggs, adulterated and mislabeled; old and stale.* Western Meat Co., fresh eggs, adulterated and mislabeled; filthy and decomposed. Key Route Inn, H. Barker, proprietor, ice cream, adulterated and mislabeled; deficient in butter fat. S. Rosenthal, fresh eggs, adulterated and mislabeled; cold storage.

Pittsburg—Peter Aiello, Fernet-Branca, adulterated and mislabeled; inferior materials substituted. Fairmont Hotel, J. F. Mora, proprietor, Gordon Gin, Dewar Whiskey, adulterated and mislabeled; inferior materials substituted. Turner's Cafe, P. Panos, proprietor, Vermouth, Gordon Gin, adulterated and mislabeled; inferior materials substituted.

Richmond—La Moine Drug Co., tincture iodine, U.S.P., adulterated and mislabeled; below standard.

Sacramento—Palace Oyster Cafe, M. J. Starrakis, black pepper, adulterated and mislabeled; substitution of other materials. Red pepper, adulterated and mislabeled; filthy and decomposed. Lea & Perrin's Worcestershire Sauce, adulterated and mislabeled; substitution of inferior materials.

San Diego—Standard Canning Co., Inc., Tomato Puree, adulterated and mislabeled; filthy and decomposed. Premier Packing Co., Inc., A. J. Steele, president, rock cod, adulterated and mislabeled; filthy and decomposed. Steele's Premium Sardines, filthy and decomposed. Consumers Grocery Co., Justin Hammond, Oleomargarine, adulterated and mislabeled; rancid and decomposed. Mission Hill Meat Market, H. Hertzbrum, chopped meat, adulterated; contained sulfur dioxide.

San Francisco—Market Cafe, Gouailhardou & Rondel, absinth, adulterated; sale prohibited. Negro & O'Brien, absinth, adulterated; sale prohibited. Fair Market, Tony Connata, fresh eggs, adulterated and mislabeled; filthy and decomposed. Mission Fish Market, Fontana & Stanghellini, fresh eggs, adulterated and mislabeled; old and stale. Independent Produce Co., G. Strathers, dried peaches, adulterated and mislabeled; filthy and decomposed. Al Grocery, G. Willweber, good eggs, adulterated and mislabeled; filthy and decomposed. Ninth Street Market, Nugele Bros., fresh eggs, adulterated and mislabeled; stale and decomposed. Golden Eagle Creamery Co., Chas. Brett, fresh eastern eggs, adulterated and mislabeled; old and stale.

San Pedro—The following firms were found guilty of substituting inferior materials for the genuine liquors enumerated: The Wilkens Bar, J. F. Wilkens, Hennessy Brandy; The Admiral Saloon, Bert Markly, proprietor, Hennessy Cognac and A. V. H. Gin; Pepper Tree Buffet, McKelvy & Straight, Gordon Gin and Dewar Whiskey.

*Referred on two counts.

Santa Cruz—The following firms were found guilty of selling absinth, the sale of which liquor is prohibited: Sarmiento & Machado;* Hanley Bros.;† The Commercial, Fitzpatrick & Clark.

Woodside—Live Oak Bar, J. Williamson, Old Scotch Whiskey, adulterated and mislabeled; inferior materials substituted. Woodside Inn Bar, R. Dickinson, brandy, adulterated and mislabeled; inferior materials substituted.

The following Service and Regulatory Announcements have been received from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.:

195. Tentative Standards for Caraway Seed, Cumin Seed, Poppy Seed, Lavender Flowers, and Sage Leaves.

The following tentative standards have been adopted as a guide for the officials of the Department of Agriculture in the enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act.

Caraway seed, the fruit of *Carum carvi* L.:

Harmless foreign material	Not more than 3.0 per cent.
Ash	Not more than 8.0 per cent.
Acid-insoluble ash	Not more than 1.5 per cent.
Ethereal oil	Pending further investigation.

Cumin seed, the fruit of *Cuminum cyminum* L.:

Harmless foreign material	Not more than 4.0 per cent.
Ash	Not more than 8.5 per cent.
Acid-insoluble ash	Not more than 1.5 per cent.
Ethereal oil	Pending further investigation.

Poppy seed, the seed of *Papaver somniferum* L.:

Harmless foreign material	Not more than 3.0 per cent.
Ash	Not more than 8.0 per cent.
Acid-insoluble ash	Not more than 1.5 per cent.

Lavender flowers, the flowers of *Lavandula officinalis* Chaix.:

Stems and other harmless foreign material	Not more than 10.0 per cent.
Ash	Not more than 9.0 per cent.
Acid-insoluble ash	Not more than 1.5 per cent.

Sage leaves, the leaves of *Salvia officinalis* L.:

Stems (excluding petioles) and other harmless foreign material	Not more than 12.0 per cent.
Ash	Not more than 1.0 per cent.
Acid-insoluble ash	Not more than 1.0 per cent.

196. Digitalis.

Examination of samples of importations of "digitalis" leaves has disclosed that the article consisted of *Digitalis thaspi* and not *Digitalis purpurea*. *Digitalis thaspi* is not official in the United States Pharmacopœia, and, so far as the bureau is informed, is not recognized in the pharmacopœia of any other country. Material obtained from *Digitalis thaspi* should not be used in any of the pharmaceutical preparations official in the Pharmacopœia.

197. Kamala.

The department will recommend the exclusion from the United States of any importation of kamala which, upon examination, is found to contain more than 8 per cent of ash.

198. Importation of Hyoscyamus Muticus for Preparation of the Alkaloid Hyoscyamine.

The bureau has received a request for an opinion concerning the importation of *Hyoscyamus muticus*. The species appears to be chemically different from *Hyoscyamus niger* (Henbane), the only species of *Hyoscyamus* now recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia, in that it contains a liquid base which has not been isolated from *Hyoscyamus niger* and does not contain scopolamine. The material obtained from *Hyoscyamus muticus* consequently may not be used in any of the pharmaceutical preparations official in the Pharmacopœia.

No objection is entertained, however, to the importation of *Hyoscyamus muticus*, if properly labeled, for use in the preparation of the alkaloid hyoscyamine.

*Referred on two counts.

†Referred on three counts.

199. Ipecac (*Cephaelis Ipecacuanha*).

Examination of samples of importations of "ipecac" has disclosed that *Heteropteris pauciflora*, *Ipecacuanha fibrosa*, and an *Ionidium* species have been substituted for *Cephaelis ipecacuanha*. These substitutes are not official in the United States Pharmacopœia, and, so far as the bureau is informed, are not official in the pharmacopœia of any other country. Since these substitutes do not contain the active principles of *Cephaelis ipecacuanha*, the department will recommend the exclusion from the United States of importations of "ipecac" found to consist of any of the above-mentioned adulterants.

200. Senna.

Examination of samples of importations of "senna" leaves has disclosed that the material contained considerable amounts of *Tephrosia apollinea*. Since species of *Tephrosia* contain a toxic glucosid, tephrosin, the department will recommend the exclusion from the United States of the importation of senna containing the leaves of any species of *Tephrosia*.

201. California Pink Beans.

The bureau understands that the type of beans known as pink beans or California pink beans differs from red beans and from kidney beans and it is considered that the use of the terms "red beans" or "kidney beans" would be misleading when applied to pink beans or California pink beans. Furthermore, in view of the definite commercial significance attached to the expression "kidney bean," it is held that the word "kidney" should not appear upon the label of pink beans.

202. Soy Beans.

The term "beans" appearing on the label of canned beans, in the opinion of the bureau, conveys the impression that the beans are pea or medium beans. Cans containing soy beans, or beans of any variety other than pea or medium beans should be labeled so as to show plainly the name of the variety.

203. The Addition of Rice Hulls to Rice By-product Feeds.

The addition of ground rice hulls to the feeds obtained as rice by-products from the stone reel, the huller reels, the pearling cones, or the brush machine of a rice mill, or to mixtures of these products, is considered by the department to constitute an adulteration under the Food and Drugs Act unless the fact of such addition is clearly stated upon the label of the product.

204. Treasury Decision 36706—Spirits From the United Kingdom.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, October 2, 1916.

To collectors of customs and others concerned:

In accordance with a request of the Secretary of Agriculture, the appended copy of a press notice to importers of spirits from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the Certificate referred to therein are published for the information and guidance of collectors of customs and others concerned.

ANDREW J. PETERS,
Assistant Secretary.

Notice to Importers of Spirits From the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Washington, D. C.

The United States Department of Agriculture today issued a notice calling to the attention of importers the immature spirits (restriction) act, 1915, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, which enacts that "no British or foreign spirits shall be delivered for home consumption unless they have been warehoused for a period of at least three years."

Exception is made in the case of spirits delivered to a manufacturing chemist or manufacturer of perfume for use in their manufactures, to spirits delivered for scientific purposes, and to imported Geneva and perfumed spirits and foreign liqueurs.

The food and drugs act, June 30, 1906, provides that any article of food or drug offered to be imported into the United States if "of a kind forbidden entry into, or forbidden to be sold or restricted in sale in, the country in which it is made or from which it is exported shall be refused admission."

The Department of State has advised that the commissioners of customs and excise have authorized local collectors in the United Kingdom to supply on demand to shippers a certificate to accompany shipments of spirits from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to the United States to the effect that the goods meet the requirements imposed by the immature spirits (restriction) act, 1915, on goods intended for home consumption.

Accordingly, shipments of spirits from the United Kingdom, if offered for entry into this country on and after December 1, 1916, will be refused admission if not accompanied by a certificate of the nature indicated above.

The certificate should be attached to the copy of the invoice to which is attached consular Form 198, "Declaration of shipper of food and drug products," noting on all other copies of the invoice that the certificate has been so attached. American importers wishing additional details as to the form of certificate issued by British excise officers should write to the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington.

Spirits exported to the United States of America—Immature Spirits (Restriction) Act, 1915.

To the officer of customs and excise:

The spirits contained in the undermentioned packages, which were delivered for exportation to the United States of America on the _____ day of _____, 191____, are not of a kind which is forbidden entry into or forbidden to be sold or restricted in sale in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland (a) for consumption, (b) for the purpose of making medicines.

((c) _____ request a certificate that this statement is true.

Signature _____
Date _____

Particulars of Spirits Exported.

Kind of spirits	Marks and numbers of packages	Number of casks or cases	Proof quantity
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(a) (b) Cancel inappropriate section.

(c) "I" or "we."

(d) As evidence of the validity of this certificate, the customs and excise official stamp must be impressed on the document immediately below the particulars given above.

(d) I certify that the official records show that the above statement is correct.

_____, Officer of customs excise.

_____, Station.

_____, Port of collection.

Date _____, 191____.

205. Restriction Act Not Operative in British Colonies.

This department has been informed by the British Embassy, through the State Department, that the Immature Spirits (Restriction) Act, 1915, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, is operative only in the United Kingdom and not in the dependencies of the British Empire, unless such an act is passed in those colonies.

206. Veneering of Baled Hay.

The Department of Agriculture is investigating the practice of veneering or facing bales of hay. Veneering consists in feeding to the baling machine an occasional forkful of hay that is of higher grade than the bulk of the lot being baled and manipulating the forkful in such a way that the high-grade hay covers the outside of the bale, making the bale appear to contain better hay than it actually does contain. Hay veneered in such manner as to conceal inferiority is regarded as a violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

REPORT OF BUREAU OF REGISTRATION OF NURSES FOR DECEMBER, 1917.

ANNA C. JAMMÉ, R.N., Director.

The Conservation of the Graduate Nurse.

The government has drawn and will continue to draw to its service in Europe and in this country hundreds of skilled professional nurses. Already several hundred have been called into service and in the coming months we may expect many more will have to be recruited, not only from the ranks of private duty nurses, but also from the teachers and executives in hospitals and schools of nursing. While we must provide the best nursing care for our Army, as we are unwilling to submit our sick and wounded soldiers and sailors to any but the most capable nurses, we must also carry on the nursing in our hospitals and the teaching in our schools for nurses in anticipation of the time when we are going to need a greatly increased number of skilled nurses.

In this state four units of nurses have left for foreign service and a number have been taken into cantonments and public health service. These already serious drafts will inevitably increase and the problem of caring for patients in institutions and homes becomes a matter of serious consideration. The demand for nurses has always been far in excess of the supply even in times of peace and it is clear that the supply must not only be kept up but greatly increased.

This question of supply and demand will have to be faced as we are facing other questions of supply and demand, namely, by conservation and larger production. Conservation of the services of the graduate nurse may be made where these services can be performed without harm to the patient by a less skilled nurse, or an attendant. As a people we have become as luxurious in the matter of our nursing as in other things and frequently the services of a nurse comprise only what can be done by a maid or a member of the family. In hospitals where schools of nursing are attached there are many instances where the nursing could be done, and well done, by the students in training. Even with the restriction of the eight-hour law, this can be arranged and properly managed to insure effective continuity in the nursing. There are schools now doing this with advantage to the patient and to the student nurse. There has been a continued plaint from the hospitals that students are deprived of responsibility in the care of seriously ill patients and that patients who can ill afford the services of a graduate nurse are unduly taxed owing to the restrictions of the eight-hour law. It will be remembered that prior to the passage of the eight-hour law, all the special nursing in hospitals was done by the student nurses and their services found very acceptable. Now that the law restricts the number of hours that a student may remain on duty and brings it to an eight-hour basis, the nature of these services can be very much better in that they will not be performed by an overfatigued nurse. It would seem that now is the time for us to think out a plan whereby this can be managed, which will meet the need of the patient who can not afford the services of the graduate nurse, the better preparation of student nurses for private duty, and above all the conservation of our graduate nurses for government service.

The question of replacing the nurses engaged in administrative and teaching work in our hospitals and schools is likewise serious. We have had to see a number give up their posts, important and lucrative positions, to answer this call. How to fill these positions is giving great concern. The schools in this state have not been alive as they should have been to producing executive nurses and have not as a rule taken up this branch of work with their students, nor placed it before them in a way to attract and interest the young graduate. The hospitals have been content to "go East" for their superintendents, instructors and head nurses, and now the East is drained and can not supply them. It is clear that we must now get to work and instruct our senior nurses for executive work and give to those who show adaptability a certain amount of responsibility in their third year. Students usually develop wonderfully under such practice and often latent power comes out that was thought did not exist.

For some months the Committee on Nursing of the National Council of Defense has viewed the situation with grave concern. It has urged in all directions the necessity of increasing the supply of nurses by admitting a larger number into our training schools. Already there is a great impetus towards nursing shown by the better educated woman and the college graduate.

The matter of suitable housing for student nurses has always been a deterring factor in attracting young women to our schools and in affording means for maintaining a sufficient staff. Where this situation is most acute in our Eastern states it has been met temporarily by the generosity of people interested in the training of nurses in placing houses at the disposal of the school, and in some instances by admitting students resident in the community by allowing them to live at home.

It is lamentable that in this crisis our two universities, Stanford and California, both endowed with great facilities for the teaching and training of nurses, are seriously handicapped in enlarging their schools due to the totally inadequate accommodations at their command for students of nursing.

At present there are in California 3,280 students in training, an increase of 660 over the number in training January 1, 1917. When we realize that the training of nurses will be, as the training of soldiers, a truly patriotic task, then will our communities and those interested awake to the object of our schools of nursing in their midst and will not regard them as merely as preparing nurses to earn their own livelihood or to furnish an inexpensive form of service for the hospital, but as performing a very definite function in providing a training and experience of such character that will meet a very vital and national need.

Course in Nursing at the University of California.

Another important step in the progress of nursing education was taken when the Academic Senate of the University of California passed a resolution requesting the president to appoint a committee on curriculum for a combined course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science and Graduate in Nursing.

The curriculum will cover a period of five years; the first three in the university at Berkeley. Detail of the course has not yet been made public, but it will follow the requirements of the university for the junior certificate, and requirements of the State Board of Health for examination and registration.

We have now in California two prominent universities giving a course in nursing—Leland Stanford and University of California, Berkeley. Each confers the degree at the end of the five years. This presents an unusual opportunity for the young woman who desires her college degree, as also her "R. N.," and opens for her a professional career abundant in usefulness and satisfaction. She has recognized this opportunity and already in California a number are registered for the nursing course at Stanford and Berkeley.

Summer Session Courses at Berkeley and Los Angeles.

The University of California has arranged for summer session courses at Berkeley and Los Angeles during the summer of 1918, beginning June 24 and ending August 3. These courses will include public health nursing, hospital administration, and methods of teaching in schools of nursing.

Last summer was the first year that such courses were introduced. The large number of nurses attending was encouraging to undertake it again this year. The success of the public health nursing course was due very largely to the able work of Miss Cecelia Evans,* and the other two courses in hospital administration and methods of teaching conducted by Dr. Dorr, superintendent of St. Luke's Hospital, San Francisco, and Miss Amy Pope.

In order that nurses from all parts of the state, and states adjacent, may have the chance to participate with the minimum amount of expense, the university has decided to have the courses carried on in Los Angeles at the same time they are given at Berkeley. This will necessitate a double corps of instructors. Los Angeles offers a particularly good field for instruction in public health nursing, owing to the organization of its municipal nursing service.

*Director, Course for Public Health Nurses, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.

LIST OF COUNTY AND CITY HEALTH OFFICERS.

Alameda County—
 Dr. J. Hal Cope—Pleasanton
 Alameda—Dr. A. Hieronymus
 Albany—Dr. J. F. Diddle
 Berkeley—Dr. J. J. Benton
 Emeryville—Dr. A. T. Drennan
 Hayward—Dr. F. W. Browning
 Livermore—Dr. J. K. Warner
 Oakland—Dr. Kirby B. Smith
 Piedmont—Dr. Benj. T. Mouser
 Pleasanton—Dr. J. Hal Cope
 San Leandro—Dr. Luther Michael
 Alpine County—
 Mr. Fred S. Dunlap—Markleeville
 Amador County—
 Dr. G. L. Lynch—Amador City
 Jackson—H. E. Kay
 Plymouth—W. J. Ninnis
 Sutter Creek—W. A. Burres
 Butte County—
 Dr. L. L. Thompson—Gridley
 Biggs—R. W. Simmons
 Chico—W. H. Marshall
 Gridley—Dr. L. Q. Thompson
 Oroville—Dr. W. F. Gates
 Calaveras County—
 Dr. George F. Pache, Angels Camp
 Angels Camp—Dr. E. W. Weirich
 Colusa County—
 Dr. G. W. Desrosier—Colusa
 Colusa—Dr. G. W. Desrosier
 Contra Costa County—
 Dr. W. S. George—Antioch
 Antioch—Dr. W. S. George
 Concord—Dr. F. F. Neff
 El Cerrito—Dr. J. F. Diddle
 Hercules—C. T. Wetmore
 Martinez—Dr. Edwin Merrithew
 Pinole—Dr. M. L. Fernandez
 Pittsburg—Dr. H. E. Peters
 Richmond—Dr. Chas. R. Blake
 Walnut Creek—Dr. C. R. Leech
 Del Norte County—
 Dr. E. M. Fine—Crescent City
 Crescent City—Dr. E. M. Fine
 El Dorado County—
 Dr. S. H. Rantz—Placerville
 Placerville—G. H. Wickes
 Fresno County—
 Dr. G. L. Long—Fresno
 Clovis—Dr. M. S. McMurtry
 Coalinga—Dr. C. W. Hutchison
 Firebaugh—Dr. H. J. Greven
 Fowler—Chas. Chapman
 Fresno—Dr. C. Mathewson
 Kingsburg—Dr. J. A. Gillespie
 Reedley—Dr. Chas. H. Traber
 Sanger—Dr. Thos. F. Madden
 Selma—Dr. Fred H. Williams
 Glenn County—
 Dr. F. M. Lawson—Willows
 Orland—Dr. S. Iglick
 Willows—Dr. W. H. Walker
 Humboldt County—
 Dr. Joseph Walsh—Eureka
 Arcata—Dr. G. W. McKinnon
 Blue Lake—Dr. Earl W. Hill
 Eureka—Dr. L. A. Wing
 Ferndale—Dr. A. P. Griffin
 Fortuna—Dr. Orville Rockwell
 Imperial County—
 Dr. R. K. McGuffin—Imperial
 Brawley—Dr. Eugene Le Baron
 Calexico—Dr. P. N. Sims
 El Centro—Dr. F. A. Burger
 Holtville—C. A. Johnston
 Imperial—Dr. R. K. McGuffin
 Inyo County—
 Dr. I. J. Woodin—Independence
 Bishop—John B. Clarke
 Kern County—
 Dr. C. A. Morris—Bakersfield
 Bakersfield—Dr. P. J. Cuneo
 Delano—Dr. J. R. Hicks
 Maricopa—Dr. H. N. Taylor
 McKittrick—Dr. Robert C. Dear
 Taft—Dr. E. A. D. Jones
 Tehachapi—Dr. N. J. Brown, Jr.

Kings County—
 Dr. C. L. Scott—Hanford
 Corcoran—Dr. J. T. Peery
 Hanford—Dr. B. Robbins
 Lemoore—Dr. W. P. Byron
 Lake County—
 Dr. W. E. Upton—Kelseyville
 Lakeport—P. H. Millberry
 Lassen County—
 Dr. W. E. Dozier—Susanville
 Susanville—Dr. F. D. Walsh
 Los Angeles County—
 Dr. J. L. Pomeroy—Los Angeles
 Alhambra—Dr. F. E. Corey
 Arcadia—Dr. Chas. D. Gaylord
 Avalon—Dr. J. J. Peckham
 Azusa—Dr. John E. Hill
 Beverly Hills—Dr. Oscar H. Mueller
 Burbank—Dr. E. H. Thompson
 Claremont—
 Compton—E. E. Elliott
 Covina—
 Eagle Rock—Dr. C. H. Phinney
 El Monte—Dr. S. L. Corpe
 El Segundo—R. F. Davis
 Glendale—Dr. R. E. Chase
 Glendora—Dr. L. N. Suydam
 Hermosa Beach—B. F. Brown
 Huntington Park—Dr. W. Thompson
 Inglewood—Dr. W. W. Reber
 Long Beach—Dr. R. L. Taylor
 Lordsburg—Dr. J. E. Hubble
 Los Angeles—Dr. L. M. Powers
 Manhattan Beach—Llewellyn Price
 Monrovia—Dr. Chas. D. Gaylord
 Monterey Park—Dr. J. S. Trewhella
 Pasadena—Dr. Stanley P. Black
 Pomona—Dr. N. J. Rice
 Redondo Beach—Dr. D. R. Hancock
 San Fernando—Dr. Benj. B. Ward
 San Gabriel—Dr. Ruth Purcell
 San Marino—Dr. W. LeMoyne Wills
 Santa Monica—Dr. F. J. Wagner
 Sawtelle—Dr. A. B. Hromadka
 Sierra Madre—Dr. R. H. Mackerras
 South Pasadena—Dr. C. F. Metcalf
 Venice—Dr. W. M. Kendall
 Vernon—Dr. L. J. Williams
 Watts—Dr. E. J. Riche
 Whittier—Dr. W. H. Stokes
 Madera County—
 Dr. L. St. John Hely—Madera
 Madera—Dr. L. St. John Hely
 Marin County—
 Dr. J. H. Kuser—Novato
 Belvedere—Dr. Florence Scott
 Corte Madera—
 Larkspur—J. R. McGuffick
 Mill Valley—James V. Chase
 Ross—Dr. Thos. U. Smyth
 San Anselmo—Dr. O. W. Jones
 San Rafael—Dr. W. F. Jones
 Sausalito—Dr. Allen H. Vance
 Mariposa County—
 Dr. F. L. Wright—Mariposa
 Mendocino County—
 Dr. S. L. Rea—Ukiah
 Fort Bragg—Dr. L. C. Gregory
 Point Arena—Conrad Nicks
 Potter Valley—W. T. Eddie
 Ukiah—Dr. Lew K. Van Allen
 Willits—Dr. F. C. Gunn
 Merced County—
 Dr. J. L. Mudd—Merced
 Gustine—Dr. C. E. Stagner
 Los Banos—Dr. R. Jadarola
 Merced—Dr. H. Kylberg
 Modoc County—
 Dr. H. B. Ehle—Alturas
 Alturas—Dr. John Stile
 Mono County—
 Dr. C. W. Wood—Bridgeport
 Monterey County—
 Dr. J. A. Beck—Salinas
 Carmel-by-the-Sea—J. F. Beardsley
 King City—Dr. D. Brumwell
 Monterey—C. A. Kiernan
 Pacific Grove—James P. Evans
 Salinas—W. E. Hallock

LIST OF COUNTY AND CITY HEALTH OFFICERS—Continued.

Napa County—	
Dr. O. T. Schulze	Napa
Callistoga	L. Randall
Napa	Alex. Hull
St. Helena	J. G. Johnson
Nevada County—	
Dr. Carl P. Jones	Grass Valley
Grass Valley	Dr. G. E. Chappell
Nevada City	Geo. H. Calanan
Orange County—	
Dr. A. H. Domann	Santa Ana
Anaheim	Dr. J. W. Truxaw
Brea	Dr. W. W. Davis
Fullerton	Dr. J. H. Lang
Huntington Beach	Dr. G. A. Shank
Newport Beach	J. A. Porter
Orange	Dr. F. L. Chapline
Santa Ana	Dr. J. I. Clark
Seal Beach	Dr. J. Park Dougall
Stanton	J. H. Swan
Placer County—	
Dr. John Manson	Lincoln
Auburn	Dr. G. H. Fay
Colfax	Dr. R. A. Peers
Lincoln	F. R. Elder
Rocklin	Wm. H. Keeley
Roseville	G. W. Lohse
Plumas County—	
Dr. B. J. Lasswell	Quincy
Riverside County—	
Dr. James G. Baird	Riverside
Banning	Dr. L. M. Ryan
Beaumont	Dr. F. D. West
Blythe	Dr. W. H. Chapman
Corona	Dr. W. S. Davis
Elsinore	Dr. W. L. Shawk
Hemet	Dr. H. O. Miller
Perris	Dr. J. W. Reese
Riverside	Dr. C. W. Girdlestone
San Jacinto	Charles Y. Adams
Sacramento County—	
Dr. J. H. Leimbach	Isleton
Sacramento	Dr. G. C. Simmons
San Benito County—	
Dr. J. M. O'Donnell	Hollister
Hollister	Dr. J. M. O'Donnell
San Juan	Joseph De Lucchi
San Bernardino County—	
Dr. L. M. Coy	San Bernardino
Chino	Dr. Elgar Reed
Colton	Dr. J. A. Champion
Needles	Dr. A. S. Parker
Ontario	Dr. Calvert L. Emmons
Redlands	Dr. F. H. Folkins
Rialto	Dr. L. P. Barbour
San Bernardino	Dr. F. M. Gardner
Upland	E. R. Bowman
San Diego County—	
Dr. O. G. Wicherski	San Diego
Chula Vista	Dr. G. E. Fuller
Coronado	Dr. Raffael Lorini
East San Diego	Dr. C. R. Carpenter
El Cajon	Dr. Chas. R. Knox
Escondido	Dr. B. L. Crise
La Mesa	Dr. L. W. Zochert
National City	Dr. C. S. Owen
Oceanside	Dr. R. S. Reid
San Diego	Dr. W. W. Crawford
San Francisco (city and county)—	
Dr. W. C. Hassler	San Francisco
San Joaquin County—	
Dr. John T. Davison	Stockton
Lodi	Dr. S. W. Hopkins
Stockton	Dr. Linwood Dozier
Tracy	Dr. J. G. Murrell
San Luis Obispo County—	
Dr. C. J. McGovern	San Luis Obispo
Arroyo Grande	Dr. H. A. Gallup
Paso Robles	T. A. Hurley
San Luis Obispo	W. F. Cook
San Mateo County—	
Dr. F. Holmes Smith	San Bruno
Burlingame	Dr. Jane H. Parkhurst
Daly City	Dr. A. H. Rankin
Hillsborough	C. M. Hirschey
Redwood City	Dr. J. L. Ross
San Bruno	Dr. F. Holmes Smith
San Mateo	W. C. McLean
So. San Francisco	Dr. J. C. McGovern
Santa Barbara County—	
Dr. G. S. Lovern	Santa Barbara
Lompoc	Dr. C. B. Constable
Santa Barbara	Dr. C. S. Stevens
Santa Maria	Dr. O. P. Paulding
Santa Cruz County—	
Dr. Wm. H. Keck	Santa Cruz
Santa Cruz	Dr. A. N. Nittler
Watsonville	Dr. F. H. Koepke
Santa Clara County—	
Dr. Wm. Simpson	San Jose
Alviso	Dr. J. I. Beattie
Gilroy	Dr. J. W. Thayer
Los Gatos	
Mayfield	Joseph Ponce
Morgan Hill	Dr. W. D. Miner
Mountain View	Dr. A. H. MacFarlane
Palo Alto	Louis Olson
San Jose	Dr. D. A. Beattie
Santa Clara	Dr. G. W. Fowler
Sunnyvale	Mrs. Norman Schofield
Shasta County—	
Dr. S. T. White	Redding
Coram	
Kennett	Dr. J. P. Sandholt
Redding	E. A. Rolison
Sierra County—	
Dr. O. A. Eckhardt	Downsville
Loyalton	B. M. Wheeler
Siskiyou County—	
Dr. W. F. Shaw	Yreka
Dorris	Dr. A. A. Atkinson
Dunsmuir	Herman Woodward
Etna	Dr. W. H. Haines
Fort Jones	S. R. Taylor
Montague	Hugh W. French
Sisson	Dr. Paul Wright
Yreka	Dr. W. F. Shaw
Solano County—	
Dr. W. C. Jenney	Vacaville
Benicia	Dr. P. B. Fry
Dixon	John C. Benson
Fairfield	F. L. Morrill
Rio Vista	Dr. Albert F. Welln
Suisun	Dr. A. G. Bailey
Vacaville	W. F. Hughes
Vallejo	Dr. E. A. Peterson
Sonoma County—	
Dr. J. H. Shaw	Santa Rosa
Cloverdale	E. E. Gibbons
Healdsburg	Dr. J. W. Seawell
Petaluma	Dr. R. B. Duncan
Santa Rosa	Dr. Jackson Temple
Sebastopol	Dr. James P. Miller
Sonoma	J. H. Albertson
Stanislaus County—	
Dr. J. L. Hennemuth	Modesto
Modesto	Dr. J. W. Morgan
Newman	Dr. H. V. Armistead
Oakdale	Dr. F. W. McKibbin
Turlock	Dr. G. L. Wilson
Sutter County—	
Dr. I. W. Higgins	Live Oak
Yuba City	Dr. J. H. Barr
Tehama County—	
Dr. E. E. Thompson	Red Bluff
Corning	Dr. O. F. Rudolph
Red Bluff	Dr. Walter Gavey
Tehama	Dr. Mary B. Poket
Trinity County—	
Dr. F. H. Bly	Weaverville
Tulare County—	
Dr. A. W. Preston	Visalia
Dinuba	H. W. Ensign
Exeter	Dr. J. F. Dungan
Lindsay	Dr. C. W. Locke
Porterville	Dr. O. C. Higgins
Tulare	Dr. J. B. Rosson
Visalia	Dr. A. W. Preston
Tuolumne County—	
Dr. Wm. L. Hood	Sonora
Sonora	Dr. G. C. Wrigley
Ventura County—	
Dr. A. A. Maulhardt	Oxnard
Fillmore	Dr. Will R. Manning
Oxnard	Dr. G. A. Broughton
Ventura	J. H. Hardey
Santa Paula	Dr. G. C. Nichols
Yolo County—	
Dr. W. J. Blevins	Woodland
Davis	Dr. W. E. Bates
Winters	Dr. R. E. Peck
Woodland	Frank Mumma
Yuba County—	
Dr. J. H. Barr	Marysville
Marysville	Dr. A. L. Miller
Wheatland	W. H. Niemeyer

List of Diseases Reportable by Law

Anthrax	Opthalmia Neonatorum
Beri-beri	Paratyphoid Fever
Cerebrospinal Meningitis (Epidemic)	Pellagra
Chickenpox	Plague
Cholera, Asiatic	Pneumonia (Lobar)
Dengue	Poliomyelitis
Diphtheria	Rabies
Dysentery	Rocky Mountain Spotted (or Tick) Fever
Erysipelas	Scarlet Fever
German Measles	Smallpox
Glanders	*Syphilis
*Gonococcus Infection	Tetanus
Hookworm	Trachoma
Leprosy	Tuberculosis
Malaria	Typhoid Fever
Measles	Typhus Fever
Mumps	Whooping-cough
	Yellow Fever

*Reported by office number. Name and address not required.

Quarantinable Diseases

Cerebrospinal Meningitis (Epidemic)	Poliomyelitis
Cholera, Asiatic	Scarlet Fever
Diphtheria	Smallpox
Leprosy	Typhus Fever
Plague	Yellow Fever

Section 16, Public Health Act. All physicians, nurses, clergymen, attendants, owners, proprietors, managers, employees, and persons living in or visiting any sick person in any hotel, lodging house, house, building, office, structure, or other place where any person shall be ill of any infectious, contagious, or communicable disease, shall promptly report such fact to the county, city and county, city, or other local health board or health officer, together with the name of the person, if known, and place where such person is confined, and nature of the disease, if known.

THERE is no greater, finer study in the world than watching Mother Nature in her everyday work. America's slogan should be: "Not an inch of idle yard." A garden returns many fold in decreased cost of living, in health and happiness.

—LUTHER BURBANK.
